"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,481. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Reports from Cape Town are to the effect that the Boers have forwarded their reply to England's proposals to the British agent, and that Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions were not accepted therein. The British Colonial Office would not discuss the contents of the report, but it is said there that President Kriiger's answer was temporizing. Every indication points to a war. Afrikander reports say that the Boer reply offered five years' retrospective franchise and an increased representation. The Prussian Ministers met at the house of Prince von Hohenlohe yesterday afternoon and decided to resign. No action has yet been taken, but the Emperor will return to Berlin on Wednesday, when he will decide on what steps to take. The newspapers say that Hohenlohe's resignation may follow. Clarence Hobart yesterday won the tennis championship of Germany. Two French officers who were reported killed in the French Soudan were murdered by regular troops acting on the orders of Capt. Voulet, whom they were to supplant. The German ex-Minister at Peking says that Russia has all she wants in China, and that a China-Japan treaty is impossible on account of mutual hatred. It is reported that the French shore dispute is in a fair way for speedy settlement. It is probable that Australia's naval reserve will be increased. The proceedings in London against Mrs. Perot for abducting her child will be withdrawn to-day probably. The old ruin of Stonehenge was offered for sale at £125,000. The bubonic plague has spread to Spain and Italy.—Pages 1 and 7.

**Page 1.**

Residents of Shelter Island, L. I., are indignant with the Rev. John Aspinwall, whose automobile causes horses to run away.

**Page 2.**

William H. Ivory, a telegraph messenger boy, became intoxicated yesterday and was pushed from a store. He struck his head and sustained injuries from which he died.

**Page 4.**

Tammany men in the Twenty-ninth District, which is Mr. Croker's, held a meeting last night to protest against their present leader, Rollin M. Morgan. They declare he does not give the patronage of the district to the workers, but to his personal friends and to outsiders.

**Page 5.**

A woman in Brooklyn has received a letter from her niece in the Philippines who is charmed with the cheapness and comfort of life in those islands.

The Shamrock and her attendant fleet moved from Tompkinsville to Erie Basin yesterday. The Erin went immediately on the dry dock. All movables are being taken from the cup challenger.

**Page 7.**

The apparent attempt of a discharged soldier to kill himself yesterday in Central Park caused great excitement about the Plaza entrance.

Isaac McLellan, the "Poet of the Rod and Gun" and the friend of Longfellow, Holmes, and Hawthorne, died during Sunday night at Greenport, L. I.

Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, widow of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, declared that she believes her husband died intestate. She places the value of his personal property at $10,000. He had no real property at the time of his death.

**Page 10.**

The New York and the Philadelphia baseball teams each won a game at the Polo Grounds yesterday.

**Page 12.**

The war between the American Sugar Refining Company and its rivals unexpectedly broke out anew yesterday, prices being reduced ¼ cent per pound in a few hours.

The New York Air Brake Company has sued the Westinghouse Air Brake Company for $1,000,000 damages, which the former claims to have suffered through litigation brought on by the latter.

Health Officer Doty said yesterday stringent measures had been taken to keep the bubonic plague, which has appeared in Portugal, from getting into this country through the Port of New York.

Officers of the National Guard were discussing yesterday what many of them consider a blow at the State Court of Inquiry on the Seventy-first Regiment—the appointment of Capt E. F. Austin, one of the accused officers, to the position of a Captain in the volunteer service on recommendation of Major Gen. Greene, formerly Colonel of the Seventy-first.

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Markets.—Page 9.
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## SHE RECEIVED POISONED CANDY.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21.—The police are puzzled by a supposed attempt of unknown persons to poison the family of John C. Charsha, a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad conductor. For a year past, Mrs. Charsha has been receiving threatening anonymous letters.

Last Thursday she found a package of candy on her front porch. There was some white powder in the box and a note saying, "Eat this and be merry for to-morrow ye shall die. If this does not kill, something else will." This was the second box of candy left at the house, but remembering the Botkin case Mrs. Charsna did not touch it.

On the following morning she discovered in the yard, a tray of white powder, with a note similar to that in the candy. The handwriting of the note was like that of the anonymous letters. A chemist will examine the candy and the powder. The police think a jealous woman sent the supposed poison.

## DIED DEFENDING HIS FATHER.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 21.—A report reached here to-night that three young men whose names are not given became intoxicated in Gallipolis last night and, crossing to Gallipolis Ferry on the West Virginia side of the Ohio River, called at the home of a farmer named Smith and demanded to see his daughters. Smith refused to admit them, when they attacked him with knives, cutting him so seriously that he will die.

The farmer's son, an employe of the Ohio River Railroad, who came to his father's assistance, was stabbed through the heart and instantly killed. After the murder the men renewed their attack upon the elder Smith, and would have killed him had they not been frightened away.

They escaped into Ohio, and a posse was formed and is now said to be in pursuit.

## RECORD PRICE FOR BEEF IS PAID.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The highest price paid for beef on the hoof in ten years was marked to-day when two carloads of Shorthorns brought $5.50, and two more at $5.60. The receipts show a falling off, being only 16,500 head, as against 19,095 head a week ago to-day. On the other hand, 4,000 head of the lower grades of cattle were received to-day, the highest number of the season.

The top price previous to to-day for shorthorn steers was $5.45. It is not believed that beef will go much higher, as it is being taken for European trade, where it is sold at cost, to compete with the Australian product.

## A MINISTER WHO SCARES HORSES

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 21.—The automobile owned and used by the Rev. John Aspinwall at this place causes considerable trouble to the owners of spirited horses, and the residents denounce the minister and his vehicle.

A horse owned by Christopher Tracy ran away, frightened by the automobile, and put its head through a barbed-wire fence and was badly injured. President Frederick A. Schroeder of the Village Improvement Society says that there is no known law to prevent the minister from using his automobile if he observes the rules of the road, and has advised all who drive skittish animals to sell them and buy old ones that a cyclone could not frighten.

Continued on Page 3.

# MORE LIGHT SHED ON RAMAPO GRAB

### East Jersey Water Company Believed to be Behind Scheme.

### MAKES DENIAL FOR GEN. TRACY

### Mr. Boardman Says Neither Ex-Secretary Nor Firm Is in Deal.

### Mr. Coler Will Not Drop Fight, Though It Seems to be Won—Finance Department at Work—New Jersey Might Act.

The fight against the Ramapo Water Company's attempt to seize the city's water supply showed no signs of relenting yesterday. Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea, who are directing the attack, believe that the scheme has been beaten into insensibility, but they will give no quarter until it is effectually killed at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements on Aug. 30. Following upon the statement of Senator Platt that neither he nor the Republican organization is interested, came a similar denial from Albert B. Boardman of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, that that firm or Gen. Tracy, its head, has any interest in the concern. The only man who has been charged with backing the company with political influence and who has not seen fit to repudiate the attempt to force the city into the contract, is Richard Croker, who is cruising about in a yacht and whose representatives here have no power to give his views on the subject.

It further developed yesterday that the Ramapo Company is a ramification of the East Jersey Water Company, of which Vice President Hobart is said to be one of the most influential stockholders, and Henry L. Butler, a member of the New Jersey State Water Commission, who made a thorough study of the matter, gave it as his opinion that any contract made by the Ramapo Company would be carried out by the East Jersey Company. The State of New Jersey, it is said, will fight in the United States Courts against any attempt of the Ramapo Company to sell water to New York on the ground that it is illegal to divert the waters flowing from one State into another without recompense.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT'S FIND.

The engineers of the Finance Department yesterday began an investigation into the records of the city in relation to the water supply. Their first discovery, which seems to be a most important one, was that the men who favor the Ramapo grab are willing to pay to a private corporation almost as much money annually—$5,000,000—for 200,000,000 gallons of water a day as the city receives for its entire supply. According to the first annual report of Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply, the city, in 1898, consumed daily 341,500,000 gallons from its own system, and 33,500,000 gallons from private companies, a total of 375,000,000 gallons a day. The total revenue for water service for the same year was $6,474,090.30.

Before the end of the week Eugene McLean, the Chief Engineer of the Finance Department, and J. James R. Croes, who has been retained as an expert by Mr. Coler, will make a topographical view of the water shed which the Ramapo Company claims to control. Their observations, together with such data as the office force of the Department of Finance can gather, will be collated into a report which the Controller will present to the Board of Public Improvements next week. If this report does not prevent the Board from empowering Commissioner Dalton to enter into the contract with the Ramapo Company, an injunction suit will be begun and an attack will be made on the constitutionality of the company's charter and the right of the Board of Public Improvements to sanction a contract which is manifestly against public policy.

MR. COLER DETERMINED.

Controller Coler had little to add to his previous statements in regard to the matter. "The City of New York should have as much right to acquire lands for watersheds as a private corporation," Mr. Coler said, "and until it gets that right this fight must be carried on. As it is at present we are precluded from going beyond the Croton watershed for our supply, and at the next session of the Legislature the city must demand that all laws conflicting with this right be repealed. On Long Island, whence the water supply of Brooklyn would naturally be drawn, we are prohibited from tapping the inexhaustible subterranean supply in Suffolk County. Repeated efforts have been made to have the law repealed, but they have all failed, mainly through the machinations of the Ramapo Company.

"This question has more behind it than any that has come before the people in years, and I do not doubt that if the entire truth were revealed, a scandal which would make the Tweed ring look like a glorified angel by comparison would result. I am firmly convinced that when the enormity of the steal is shown, the people will demand that no man be elected to the Legislature except on a platform which specifies that the city's water supply shall be owned exclusively by the city."

While Mr. Coler believes that the scheme has been killed under the load of publicity which its introduction caused, he is unwilling to say whose votes will bury the matter forever. In view of their attitudes at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements last Wednesday, it may be assumed that President Holahan, Highways Commissioner Keating, and Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply will vote in favor of the contract, while Controller Coler, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies will vote against it.

SOME DOUBT ABOUT THESE VOTES.

Both Sewer Commissioner Kane and Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney were absent from the last meeting, but their deputies were present and voted. Matthew F. Donohue, Mr. Kane's deputy, favored the contract and voted against the Controller's plea for time to investigate the matter further, while Capt. F. M. Gibson, Mr. McCartney's deputy, voted with Mr. Coler throughout. Mr. Kane is a Brooklyn Democrat, and, inasmuch as the Brooklyn organization is opposed to the grab he may be counted on to vote against the contract. Mr. McCartney is a Tammany leader, but is most independent in his conduct of his office. It is fair to presume that the Tammany whip will be cracked at him, but whether or not he will yield to the ideas of his leaders is a question.

Besides the men enumerated, the Mayor and Corporation Counsel Whalen are members of the board. Neither of them has expressed his intentions, and no one is qualified to speak as to the course they will pursue. If, however, as has been charged, Richard Croker wants the contract entered into, both the Mayor and Mr.

## TO DECIDE THE CARTER CASE.

### Reported that the President Is About to Act and that Counsel Will Ask for New Trial.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A report was printed here to-day, with the admission that it would not be verified, that a decision would soon be reached in the case of Capt. Carter, which has been pending before the President for more than a year. Together with this statement is one that Mr. MacVeagh, Carter's counsel, who is about to return from Europe, would ask for a new trial.

It is evident to the people who have read the papers of the defense in this case that Mr. MacVeagh has changed his mind if he intends to ask for a new trial. In his brief, which is printed at the end of a volume of more than 1,000 pages, which Attorney General Griggs was expected to consider during the retrial of the case, Mr. MacVeagh demanded the dismissal of his client on the ground that he was 'absolutely innocent," and distinctly repects the idea of asking for a new trial for an innocent man.

Further comment on the case, by those who hav efollowed it, is that Mr.MacVeagh and Mr. Edmunds do not seem to be consistent in their demands for Carter. Mr. Edmunds's idea seemed to be that Carter should be punished for his crime by being dismissed and fined, but that he should not be imprisoned. That recommendation to the President seems to military men to be quite as incriminating as the pleading of the statute of limitations or the complaint about the use of Carter's private papers because their use would convict the accused.

The latest brief of the defense is still more abusive of the Judge Advocate who tried the case than the first one, which Col. Barr was called upon to answer, and which led him to protest that, "in effect, an effort is being made to place the members of the court and myself in the position of defendants, with the accused and his counsel as prosecutors, and practically to argue an appeal from the court's judgment in the case, doing, by indirection, what the Supreme Court has ruled cannot be done directly."

## ARMY OFFICERS' FREE FIGHT.

### Attack a Negro on a Fort Thomas Car at Covington—Trolley Crew Interferes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 21.—A desperate fight, in which four officers of the Thirty-first Regiment, stationed at Fort Thomas, were the principals, occurred on a Fort Thomas car this morning. Lieut. Sprit and three other officers, with several privates, boarded the car at Fountain Square, Cincinnati, and proceeded across the river to Covington. A colored man entered the car and was about to take a seat beside Lieut. Sprit when he was struck by the officer.

James Williams, a traveling salesman, was reading a paper near the front end of the car. Three sharp rings of the gong by the conductor attracted his attention. He saw an officer striking a colored man and knocking him right and left. He next saw the conductor strike the officer, and then the three other officers became engaged in the fight.

The motorman stopped the car, and armed with the crank next took a hand. Incoming Fort Thomas Car No. 5 arrived, and the conductor, Gus Ampfer, and Motorman Losey jumped at once to the assistance of their fellow-employes. Not one of the privates had taken a hand in the fight.

Another officer of the Thirty-first, who was on the incoming Fort Thomas car, attempted to separate them, but his effort brought him several severe blows. He called the privates to his assistance, and they were compelled to drag two of the officers bodily from the car.

The colored man was on the floor the entire time, and Mr. Williams says he thinks he would have been killed but for Conductor Miller, who first went to his assistance.

At Fort Thomas the conductor at once made complaint, and the officers were taken in charge by the Officer of the Guard.

## GOV. TANNER IS STILL VERY ILL.

### But Little Improvement in the Condition of Illinois's Executive.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—There was little improvement in the condition of Gov. Tanner to-day. He is still very ill. Dr. Kreider said this evening that the Governor's failure to care for himself when he returned from his Western trip had made his illness more serious than it would have been otherwise.

## ENGLISH CHURCH RITUALISTS.

### They Will Use Processional Lights Till Ordered to Cease.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Until the Archbishop's pronouncement regarding the processional lights and incense is officially delivered the ritualists are determined to make no change in their service. Thirty-eight clergymen who practice ritualistic forms in London yesterday continued them.

## WILLIAM SIMPSON IS DEAD.

### He Won Fame as a War Artist and Correspondent in the Crimea.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.—William Simpson, who made a great reputation as a war artist and correspondent in the Crimea, is dead.

He saw the Indian mutiny, the Abyssinian campaign, and the Franco-German war.

His dispatches and sketches from the Crimea were always submitted to the Queen before publication. When he returned to England the Queen sent for him and thanked him.

He was seventy-six years old.

## DARING RESCUE IN THE SURF.

### Point Pleasant Visitors Save a Drowning Man.

*Special to The New York Times.*

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Aug. 21.—Merritt Middleton and George Harley, two of the summer visitors here, made a daring rescue in the surf about dinner time yesterday. Nearly all of the bathers had left the beach for the afternoon, when a head was seen rising and falling in the water about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. Because of the high surf, several attempts were made to launch a boat before Middleton and Harley succeeded. They reached the drowning man, and effected his rescue with great difficulty, and it required several efforts to land the boat. All three men were exhausted.

The man who was rescued showed signs of recovery at first, but to-night he was said to be dying. He is a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, but did not give his name.

## GOV. LOWNDES OBEYS THE LAW.

### His Action in Proclaiming a Labor Holiday Is Legal.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Inquiries that have reached Washington, touching the reasons of Gov. Lowndes of Maryland for issuing a proclamation asking that the first Monday in September be observed as labor's holiday, have led to an examination of the laws suggesting the Governor's course, and it is found that he is acting quite within his right under the Maryland code.

Congress, in March, 1894, made the first Monday in September a legal holiday in the District of Columbia only. All laws affecting business to be transacted the day before holidays are made applicable to this one. The law does not apply in other territories of the United States. In Maryland the law permits the Governor to adopt holidays ordered by the President, the language being that he may recommend that they be observed.

This action will only make a holiday for the one year, and such holidays, if continued, must be proclaimed each year by the Governor in office.

## AUCKLAND ISLANDS TREASURE.

### Commander Mansell Advises Fortune Hunters to Stay at Home.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Regarding the proposed American expedition to the Auckland Islands in search of £350,000, supposed to be hidden in a cave, Commander Mansell of the Royal Navy, who in the warship Blanche visited the spot in 1870, writes advising the expedition to save worry and expense by staying at home. He says:

"We searched the iron-bound coast closely and went into Carnby Harbor at the south end, where I was sent in a cutter to examine the deposit of provisions put there for the use of castaways. We found it untouched."

He adds that if the physical difficulties could be overcome it would only open the door to legal difficulties, even more formidable. There would be original owners, or their descendants, to reckon with, and apart from them, the British Crown would certainly claim any find.

## WITHDRAWAL OF PEROT CASE.

### Considered Probable that Such Action Will Be Taken To-day.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.—It is considered likely that the case against Mrs. Perot, under arrest here for the abduction of her daughter from Baltimore, will be withdrawn to-morrow.

## STONEHENGE OFFERED FOR SALE.

### The Owner Asks the British Government £125,000 for the Ruin.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Sir Edmund Antrobus, owner of the estate upon which Stonehenge stands, offers the land to the Government for £125,000. The price is big, but the value of Stonehenge, as an antiquity, may induce the Government to buy.

## PRINCETON MEMORIAL BUILDING

### Work Begun on New Young Men's Christian Association Home.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N J., Aug. 21.—Work on the new Dodge Memorial Young Men's Christian Association building, which is to be erected on the campus adjoining Murray Hall, was begun this morning. About twenty men were set to work marking out and breaking the ground for the foundation.

The building will be constructed of brownstone. Its dimensions are 75 feet 8 inches by 45 feet 8 inches, and it will be two stories high, with a large attic on the third floor. An ambulatory, 51 feet in length, and connecting Murray Hall, will extend along the entire frontage of the building facing the university library. The first floor will consist of a large reading room and reception hall, and on the second floor will be two recreation rooms. A small tower will be erected over the west corner of the building.

The New York contractors expect to have the work finished by Feb. 1. The total cost will be $55,000. Work on the annex to the infirmary will be begun as soon as the memorial building is completed.

## THE FRATERNAL CONGRESS.

### Convenes at Chicago To-day—Dr. Oronhyatekha to be Next President.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The first session of the National Fraternal Congress will begin to-morrow. There is not much doubt of the election of Oronhyatekha, the well-known Indian physician of Toronto, and Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, to the office of President of the National Fraternal Congress.

He is Vice President of the Congress, and it is the custom to advance the Vice President to the position of President without contest. There was some opposition at first, and John Mulligan of Yonkers, N. Y., was sprung as a candidate. He represents the Royal Society of Good Fellows.

The boom of the New Yorker received its impetus from the charges that were made that Dr. Oronhyatekha has been instrumental in securing legislation in Ontario which is regarded as hostile to fraternal beneficiary societies. This the friends of the Indian deny, and they say not only that Dr. Oronhyatekha opposed the legislation, but that the other representatives of the Independent Order of Foresters assisted him in the fight, and that this was the only order that did make a fight.

## A CHICAGO TOREADOR.

### Merchant on Horseback Charged by an Enraged Steer.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—William Hoyne, a commission merchant, was suddenly forced to play the part of a toreador against an infuriated steer last night, and he narrowly escaped death, while his horse was killed by the enraged beast. While he was jogging along on horseback near Shields Avenue, where he lives, the steer, which had escaped from its pen at the Stock Yards, dashed around the corner and rushed at him.

Hearing the bellow of the crazed animal, Hoyne's horse shied to the sidewalk, and then tried to escape, but it was too late. Hardly had it caught its stride before the steer was upon it, and as Hoyne slipped from the saddle and leaped to a fence top, the steer's horns pierced the horse's abdomen. Both animals stumbled in their headlong rush and rolled over on the ground.

The steer was soon on its feet and again gored the suffering horse. Hoyne called for help, and his cries aroused the neighborhood. A call was sent to the Stock Yards Police Station, and a patrol wagon, loaded with officers, was sent to the scene. Three of the policemen were armed with shotguns. At the approach of the wagon the animal dashed down Forty-seventh Street, the patrol wagon after it.

Standing in the rocking wagon and steadied by his fellow-officers, Sergt. Mulligan raised his gun and fired twice. Both charges went to the mark, but the steer's pace seemed only to be accelerated. Finally Officer Geohegan shot at it. The charge struck the animal in the shoulder penetrating the heart. It rolled over dead.

## TURKISH OUTRAGE ON SYRIAN.

### American Citizen Beaten, Maltreated, and Imprisoned in Tripoli.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 21.—A. F. Dahronge, Syrian Consul here, has heard from George Joseph, also a Syrian, but now a naturalized citizen of the United States, regarding his treatment on a recent trip he made to his native country. On arrival at Tripoli, Mr. Joseph found his passport was demanded and showed it, and it was thrown back in his face by the Customs Officer, who said a Turkish passport only was good. Then he was struck on the head with a mace and sent to the Chief of Police. By him he was also struck and beaten, his clothing was searched and his money and valuables were taken.

After a search he was thrown in prison, but he had managed to conceal in his shoe an English pound note. With this he bribed a jail attendant to go to the United States Consul with a message. Soon after an Armenian officer appeared, and after he had heard the prisoner's story he demanded the release of Mr. Joseph. Upon looking for his package, Mr. Joseph found that it had been rifled and everything of value was missing.

The matter was reported to the United States Consul, who, after a conference with the Turkish Government, has succeeded in having all the things paid for.

### Post Office Station to be Moved.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Post Ofice Department has ordered that on Sept. 1 the location of Station No. 19 of the New York Post Office shall be changed to 961 Kings Bridge Road, near One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

# WAR CLOUDS NOW DARKEN AFRICA

### Boers' Reply Rejects the Offer Made by England.

### PROPOSES DIFFERENT TERMS

### Unless Kruger Backs Down War Seems a Certainty.

### An English Colonial Office Official Says This Is Now the Only Method of Settlement.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Colonial Office, in confirming the dispatch telegraphed from Cape Town saying the Transvaal Government had handed its reply to the British agent at Pretoria, says that Sir Alfred Milner has telegraphed a message to that effect.

All that the officials of the Colonial Office would say in regard to the matter was: "The reply is not a complete acceptance of the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain."

There is no longer any doubt that President Krüger has refused to submit to the demand of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain for the appointment of a court of inquiry. He may have done so diplomatically, or hedgingly, but that his answer is regarded by the British Government as tantamount to a positive refusal is now an established fact. The Colonial Office is normally noncommittal, but there are other evidences which amply justify the statement.

The report that President Krüger has proposed new terms is somewhat verified by the guarded comment of the Colonial Office officials and the irritability displayed there. There is not the slightest doubt that they believe war is now the only way to settle the controversy.

They would far rather have had a curt, defiant answer than the temporizing reply which the Boer President has sent. With the former, Great Britain would have plain grounds for a quick commencement of hostilities. Under the circumstances which it is believed now exist, aggressive action needs considerable explanation to justify it in the eyes of the world and the English minority who still declare war would be an outrage. However, if Mr. Chamberlain has his way, it is believed President Krüger's counter proposals will meet with scant attention, and unless the Boers completely back down, which is not likely, the crisis will quickly develop into war.

It is gathered that the Colonial Office has been aware of the nature of the Transvaal's reply for some days, and it was communicated to the War Office, hence it is probable Great Britain will delay the dénouement as little as possible.

A high official of the Colonial Office frankly expressed his disgust of what he termed "Krüger's cupidity and hypocrisy." He said:

"The kind of game which he is playing must be clear to Americans. The protestations of the Boers, that they wish to live a quiet, agricultural life, may be the tune of some on the veldt, but the gang in Pretoria is simply after money. Though President Krüger says many harsh things of the Outlanders, he never hesitated to make money out of them, either by fair or foul means.

"This Transvaal question cannot be judged by recent occurrences. We must go back fifty years. It has been hanging fire ever since, and the sooner it is now settled the better."

Though the official did not actually say so, it was clear that he believed war was the only method of settlement.

It is learned that the Government is somewhat annoyed at the public's slight interest in the Transvaal.

The official further said:

"Dreyfus seems the only thing our people think about, though England is in a most serious crisis. This indifference is, perhaps, typical."

A special dispatch from Cape Town says there is great danger of an outbreak of violence on the frontier and that the scum of South Africa is enlisting throughout the colony and being sent to Pitsani and Jameson, on the border.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 21.—The report, as cabled from here last night, that the Transvaal Government had handed its reply to the British agent at Pretoria, to be forwarded to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, is confirmed.

It is believed, however, that the proposition of Great Britain for a joint commission to investigate the effect which the franchise reform legislation would have on the Outlanders has not been accepted, but that fresh proposals have been advanced.

According to Afrikander reports the reply is a counter proposal of a five-years' retrospective franchise in the election of the President, and an increased representation of the gold fields in the Volksraad. It is said that the suggestion is made to submit all other differences to arbitration.

Sunday was observed throughout the Orange Free State and Cape Colony with humiliation, prayer, and sermons advocating a peaceful solution of the crisis. Mr. Snytler, a leading Dutch Reformed preacher here, referred to the close ties uniting the Cape Dutch to those of the Transvaal, which, he added, were members of the great Afrikander family. If war was declared, he asserted, Great Britain would commit a "heinous crime before God and man, resulting in civil war in Cape Colony."

There is evidence of growing uneasiness at Johannesburg. Great crowds gather at the railroad station, expressing disapproval at the departures for Cape Colony and Durban, Natal.

## GRIEVANCES OF UITLANDERS.

### J. W. Regan, Here from the Transvaal, Describes the Conditions He Thinks War Only Can Cure.

J. W. Regan, an expert mining engineer, who for the past year and a half has been making a careful study of the mining and governmental conditions of the Transvaal, is now in this city. The prospect of war with England, Mr. Regan said yesterday, at the time he left Johannesburg a few weeks ago was, according to the native Boers, very slight. It was expected by them that a compromise would be reached. The foreign element, however, earnestly hoped that it will come, for in it they see future prosperity.

"American sympathy may be naturally with the young republic," said Mr. Regan, "but 'republic,' as applied to the Transvaal, is a misnomer.

"Chief Justice Kotze, recently deposed, told 'Oom Paul,' when asked about a certain matter, that it was unconstitutional, whereupon 'Oom Paul' promptly cut off his official head and placed on the bench an innocent old individual named Gregerorsky, whose idea of the proper administration of justice was to be in line with the President. With the departure of Kotze there departed all hope of justice upon the part of the Uitlander.

"There are three questions that engage diplomatic attention—that of the franchise, probably the most important; the question of dynamite, and the railways.

"Until quite recently a man to hold office must have resided in the Transvaal for fourteen years, and be at the same time a member of the Dutch Church. The Uitlanders, who have created the wealth of the republic, are paying 90 per cent. of the taxes, and are practically without representation.

"The Uitlanders hope for reforms through the franchise. Last Presidential election, in the Witwater Rand, in which the census shows a white population of about 80,000, the returns showed but 1,303 votes cast.

"In regard to dynamite, it has been the policy of the Government to grant an exclusive franchise to a Holland and German syndicate to make dynamite, the importation being illegal. They demand for it 75 shillings a case. An American firm offered to lay it down in the Transvaal in unlimited quantities at 45 shillings a case of 50 pounds. The mining industry uses about 400,000 cases annually. That means a loss of $3,000,000 to the miners. The profit is too low to warrant working many low-grade ore mines.

"The Netherlands Railway Company holds the exclusive right to build and construct railways, and also to fix its own rates. It charges from 8 to 15 cents per mile per ton for freight. Most of the mining machinery is brought from Chicago. The haul from Vernigning to Johannesburg, a distance of about thirty or forty miles, is more expensive than the freight rates from Chicago to New York, about 900 miles.

"There are about 88,000 blacks there. They walk from 500 to 800 miles to reach the mines. They are forced to purchase a kind of badge or 'dog collar,' and wear it, in addition to paying the Government 50 cents a month. If they lose the dog collar, or fail to pay the monthly tax, they are usually given fifteen lashes and imprisoned a couple of months. The lash is called a 'sjambok,' pronounced 'shambuck,' and there is no mule whip made half so severe.

"The gold fields of the Transvaal are not found in rich deposits, as is thought, but their value lies in the great quantity of low-grade, free-milling ore, with an average of $10.40 per ton. The cost of production is about $5 per ton. Capital is at present wary, but if England succeeds in getting the reforms, the big rushes to the gold fields of California in 1849 and to Colorado later would be nothing in comparison. So sure are the present mines in their output that in England those who have control of trust money and estates are investing in them.

"Although the Boers do not anticipate war, yet while on my way home I spent several weeks in England, and from what I could learn there, active preparations are being made for war with the Transvaal. It is the universal opinion of those best posted, and those having at heart the best wishes for the ultimate success of the Transvaal as a republic, that nothing short of a war with England will remedy the situation."

## KRUEGER LEADS CHURCH SERVICE.

### Prays that God Find Right and Truth with the Afrikanders.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The Neuesten Nachrichten publishes the following dispatch from Pretoria:

"President Krüger a few days ago personally conducted a church service, prior to holding an official reception. In the course of the ceremony, he prayed that, if war were unavoidable God might find right and truth on the side of the Afrikanders."

## THE AMMUNITION IN DELAGOA BAY.

### Portuguese Admit It Might Be Detained There.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Portuguese Legation denies all knowledge of the reported detention of Transvaal ammunition in Delagoa Bay. It is admitted that such might be the case, as England's oldest friend is Portugal.

### Kafirs Weak on London 'Change.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—On the Stock Exchange to-day there was renewed weakness in Kafirs, the outlook in regard to the Transvaal difficulty having assumed a more threatening aspect. Consols declined ⅜ to-day, consols for money falling from 106⅝ to 105¾, and consols for the account from 106¾ to 105⅞.

## GUERIN'S HOUSE ATTACKED.

### French Infantry Begins an Assault to Capture Him—Cavalry Charges Crowds.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from its Paris correspondent:

"A detachment of infantry has just commenced an attack upon M. Guerin's house, which is likely to lead to bloodshed before morning.

"Nobody is allowed to approach the scene, and the cavalry charges on the crowds are needlessly brutal."

## GUERIN SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

### Anti-Semite's Headquarters is Now Besieged by Two Regiments—He Is Still Firm.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Rue de Chabrol, in which is located the building in which M. Guerin and his companions are intrenched, and its neighborhood to-day present an unusual aspect.

The Rue Chabrol is occupied by the Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, with fixed bayonets. All the approaches are guarded, and it is impossible to get through the crowds, which are everywhere increasing.

The investment of the besieged anti-Semites is being closely maintained, and the windows of the house have been closed.

A doctor who visited a sick inmate of the headquarters reports that the morale of the besieged party is excellent, but that they are worn out by the prolonged loss of sleep.

M. Guerin's cook has been removed from the besieged house to the hospital. He complains that his illness is due to his privations and says that M. Guerin has only twelve men with him and that his provisions are nearly exhausted.

M. Lucien Millevoye, one of the Deputies for the Siene Department, and M. Ludovic Gervaize, Deputy for Nancy, asked the Government for permission to visit M. Guerin this afternoon. Their request was refused by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who also declined to allow them to re-connect the water supply and to re-victual M. Guerin's establishment.

A member of the Anti-Semite League says M. Guerin has three days' more provisions.

## FIGHTING CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

### Physicians of Needham, Mass., Join Hands for the Campaign.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 21.—The doctors of Needham are stirred up to-day over the death, under Christian Science treatment, of little James Van Alst Hedenberg last week. The Hedenberg family is interested in Christian Science, and preferred that treatment. When the boy was taken sick he was treated by Mrs. Estelle Freeman of this town, a healer. He was attacked with dysentery Aug. 1, and died Friday afternoon, Aug. 18.

The doctors held a meeting Sunday night, and voted to put the facts in the case before the District Attorney in order to see what could be done about it ostensibly, but really as one of them said, to bring the case so prominently to public attention as to enable them to secure legislation next Winter to prohibit Christian Science practice in the State.

## DR. DOWIE FEARS ASSASSINATION

### Chicago Christian Scientist Says He Has Been Threatened.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Dr. John Alexander Dowie, head of the Christian Science Church, startled his disciples by saying today he had reason to fear assassination.

An editorial statement in an afternoon paper to the effect that, while Dowie's methods were not in conflict with the letter of the statutes, yet "this community must be rid of Dowie," he construed as inciting to assassination.

It had already borne fruit, he said, inasmuch as he had received several ominous letters. One of these, he said, threatened him with death.

### Fine Crop of Hops in England.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The first consignment of Kent hops was received to-day. The parcel indicates that the season's crop is of exceptional quality.

Two fast trains for Cincinnati and St. Louis via New York Central every day at 1:00 and 8:30 P. M. Luxurious accommodations, no excess fare.—Adv

# JOUAUST BIASED AGAINST DREYFUS

### M. Demange Will Formally Accuse Him of Partiality

### IS HISSED BY THE AUDIENCE

### President of the Court Tried in Vain to Silence Picquart.

### ANSWERS BY DREYFUS

### Prisoner Refutes Charges of Witness with Facts and Figures and Strengthens His Case.

*Special to The New York Times.*

RENNES, Aug. 21.—The chief item of news to-night is in consequence of a remark made by the President of the court to-day in connection with Lieut. Col. Picquart. Maître Demange will formally accuse Col. Jouaust of partiality.

Picquart wanted to answer one of his accusers and Col. Jouaust exclaimed impatiently and ironically: "Encore?" ("What, again?")

I asked M. Jaurès, the ex-Deputy and Socialist leader, his opinion of this.

"It is not of much importance," he said. "One must not presume the result of the case from an isolated exclamation caused probably by sheer weariness."

Although the impression generally is that the court is hostile to Dreyfus I hear on good authority that a sudden change of feeling may soon produce itself.

Ex-President Casimir-Périer's friends think that the absent Esterhazy may yet have something to say which will cause a sensation.

On the other hand, I hear that Esterhazy's arrest in London on a charge of criminal libel may happen at any time within the next few days.

The evidence of M. Cochefert, Chef de la Sureté, to-day was, on the whole, unfavorable to the prisoner, but his statements and others made to-day revealed nothing new.

Judge Bertulus continues to receive letters threatening murder.

The army here is in mourning. The Forty-first Infantry, stationed in Rennes, should have celebrated to-day the anniversary of its most glorious feat of arms, the victory of Isly, in Algeria. But, in view of the situation, it did not do so.

ROWLAND STRONG.

## BORDEREAU PAPER IS TRACED.

ROME, Aug. 21.—A prominent Italian politician, according to the Don Chisciotte Della Mancia, has in his possession one of the most important documents referred to in the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, and the handwriting of the document is unquestionably not that of Capt. Dreyfus.

LONDON, A

hand, standing erect, facing his judges, and holding his gold-braided kepi in his left hand.

The third point—the conduct of Junck in repeating confidences made to him, as a comrade, by Dreyfus—disgusted his hearers, and, in the mind of any right-thinking man, must have considerably impaired the value of the remainder of his evidence. He and Dreyfus sat together in the same office, and naturally exchanged confidences regarding their relations with women. But it was pointed out, no one but a contemptible person repeats them in court, especially in the case of a man posing as an officer and a gentleman.

Dreyfus, in replying, scored distinctly when he brought out Junck's utter lack of sense of honor and himself declined to enter into a discussion of the matter.

There was a large attendance in the Lycée at the opening of the court, in view of the possible reappearance of Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense. But, though he is progressing as satisfactorily as possible, his physicians deemed it best for him to remain quiet. When it became known that the distinguished lawyer would not participate in the proceedings, a large number of disappointed persons left the courtroom leaving perceptible gaps along the rows of benches.

### TRIAL PROGRESSES RAPIDLY.

The Court settled quickly down to business, and by 9 o'clock five witnesses had already appeared at the bar. If this rate is continued, it is calculated the Court will get through with the ninety-odd witnesses by the beginning of September, and it is considered probable that the verdict will be delivered about Sept. 7.

Gens. Roget, de Boisdeffre, and Billot were present on the witnesses' seats, and Col. Picquart took a place a couple of rows behind them. The Colonel sat alone until M. Bertulus, the Examining Magistrate whose evidence was so favorable to Dreyfus, entered and sat beside Picquart, warmly shaking him by the hand.

A striking figure in court is Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, who usually sits in one of the front rows of the witnesses, with his elbow on the back of the seat in front of him, his chin resting on his hand, and his intelligent face turned to the witness stand. His eyes and ears follow every gesture and word of those on the stage, and his look reflects the absorbing anxiety of his mind. The audience may titter and smile, but his features never relax into the semblance of a smile. They only soften with a look of pity as he glances at his brother seated on the stage, and compelled to submit to the ruthless fire which his enemies, one after the other, level at him from the witness box.

[It will be recalled that on Nov. 15, 1897, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, by the advice of M. Scheurer-Kestner, addressed an open letter to Gen. Billot, then Minister of War. It was after M. Scheurer-Kestner, at the time one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate, had in vain showed to the Minister of War the proofs of Esterhazy's guilt. The letter read as follows: "The only ground for the accusation made in 1894 against my unfortunate brother is a lettre missive, (the bordereau,) unsigned, undated, but proving that military documents had been betrayed to the agent of a foreign power. I have the honor to inform you that the author of this document is M. le Comte Walsin-Esterhazy, Commandant of infantry, withdrawn from active service owing to temporary infirmities last Spring. The handwriting of Commandant Walsin-Esterhazy is identical with that of this document. It will be easy for you, M. le Ministre, to procure the writing of this officer. I am ready, moreover, to indicate to you where you can find letters of his, of incontestable authenticity, and of a date anterior to my brother's arrest. I cannot doubt, M. le Ministre, that now you know the author of the treason for which my brother was condemned, you will promptly do justice."]

### ALL HOSTILE TO CAPT. DREYFUS.

All of the witnesses to-day were hostile to Dreyfus, but as none of the evidence was fresh, but mostly a reiteration of old statements, the audience followed the depositions with comparatively little interest. M. Gribelin's reference to the relations of Dreyfus with demi-mondaines being the only portion of the morning's proceedings which greatly interested the public.

The audience, among whom were a number of women, who always manage to secure seats under some pretext or other, listened to M. Gribelin's statements with characteristic relish. A subdued titter went round when M. Gribelin even professed to know the exact amount Dreyfus spent upon his various amours.

M. Gribelin gave his testimony with an honest demeanor and apparent sincerity, but he did not strike one as being particularly intelligent. Nothing in his appearance would contradict the contention of the Dreyfusards that he was Major Lauth's tool in the machinations of the General Staff against Col. Picquart, former Chief of the Intelligence Department, who listened to M. Gribelin with an air of contemptuous impatience.

Maître Demange of counsel for the defense was more successful than usual in cross-examining him, and visibly disconcerted M. Gribelin. Counsel scored a distinct hit when he got M. Gribelin to admit he mixed the intrigues of Du Paty de Clam and Henry to shield Esterhazy, and when M. Gribelin was finally disposed of, his evidence had suffered badly.

Dreyfus created a better impression today. He entered the court with a more confident bearing, and replied to the witnesses in a calm voice, without any theatrical gestures, and his remarks were put so lucidly that he appeared to make an impression on the Judges, all of whom are reputed to be bitterly opposed to him.

The most interesting part of to-day's proceedings was, as usual, at the conclusion. Major Lauth repeated in different words his evidence given before the Court of Cassation. He is not a prepossessing personage. He has cavernous eyes, with a monocle over his right eye, a bullet head, and was dressed in the uniform of an officer of the Dragoons. The audience did not follow his deposition with close attention, as everybody knew what he would say. A bored look fell on the audience, and the Infantry Sergeant who acts as messenger between Colonel Jouaust, Major Carrière, and the witnesses, fell asleep in his chair in front of the stage, in full view of every one. He woke with a start when Major Lauth once raised his voice.

Captain Junck followed, and greatly amused the audience with an account of his alleged visit to the private room of Judge Bertulus, where, he said, he saw Mlle. Pays.

M. Bertulus jumped to his feet when the Captain began this story, and houted in a way which startled the audience: "I ask to speak."

To this Col. Jouaust replied: "You may do so later."

M. Bertulus, however, insisted upon being allowed to refute immediately the statements of Captain Junck, but Colonel Jouaust, with an impatient wave of the hand, said: "Please sit down."

Thereupon M. Bertulus subsided, but the incident broke the monotony of the session, and people began to follow the proceedings with renewed interest.

### PRISONER TAKES NOTES.

During Junck's deposition Dreyfus took frequent notes on his left cuff, and used them in replying to the Captain at the conclusion of the testimony.

The prisoner now seems to have quite recovered himself, and, instead of making impassioned declarations of innocence, he takes up the points of the testimony against him and discusses them clearly and with a force of argument which certainly has a great effect on the audience, if not on the Judges. He scored beautifully against Junck to-day, saying, with reference to the latter's repetition of what Dreyfus said in private conversation concerning women, that the Captain also made him certain confidences.

"But," added the prisoner, "if Capt. Junck's ideas of honor allow him to divulge private conversation, mine do not. I have clean hands, and I will keep them clean."

The prisoner then replied in a forcible way to Capt. Junck's statements against him in the questions of the manoeuvres and copying maps, &c.

At the conclusion of Dreyfus's statements, M. Bertulus ascended the stage and made a speech in reply to Capt. Junck, accompanying his remarks with extraordinary gestures, dancing about the stage and waving his arms until the audience was convulsed with laughter. No Anglo-Saxon would have imagined the funny figure on the stage was a Magistrate.

M. Bertulus, however, was quite serious, and opened by saying he rendered Capt. Junck the honor of replying to him on the subject of the alleged Mlle. Pays incident. He then proceeded to deny Capt. Junck's evidence, calling him, in polite terms, a liar, and declaring he took his wish for reality. The Magistrate scored several points against the Captain, and Gen. Gonse felt it necessary to go on the platform and speak in Junck's favor, in order to dispel the bad effect left on the Judges.

Then Col. Picquart arose, went to the stage, and confronted Capt. Junck. When Col. Picquart asked to be allowed to refute some of Junck's remarks, Col. Jouaust made a gesture of impatience and shouted: "What, again?"

An outburst of hissing came from the audience at such a display of unfairness from the President. Judges and gendarmes quickly suppressed the noise, but Jouaust understood the well-merited rebuke administered to him and turned very red.

Col. Picquart then made a brief but very effective speech, pointing out that Junck had already made three contradictory statements while referring to the "petit bleu," and adding that, in fact, he might be considered discredited as a witness.

This ended the session, which, in view of the effective remarks of M. Bertulus, Col. Picquart, and Dreyfus himself, would have been considered favorable to the prisoner if evidence were to be allowed to count for anything in the decision of the Court.

### THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following is the report of the day's proceedings in detail:

Gen. Fabre, former Chief of the Fourth Bureau of the General Staff, was the first witness to-day. He said that in his official capacity he compared the handwriting of the bordereau with the writing of various officers in his bureau, including the handwriting of a probationer who had been in the bureau during the previous year and who had not favorably impressed his comrades.

This probationer, Dreyfus, who was regarded as untrustworthy and insincere in his pretensions, was, according to the witness, equally disliked by his comrades and superiors. He was, Fabre added, constantly endeavoring by all sorts of means to learn the secrets of the plan of concentration of the Eastern Railway system, and in his anxiety to secure information neglected his duties. His official duties, the witness also said, placed it in Dreyfus's power to disclose the documents referred to in the bordereau.

The witness could emphatically deny all Dreyfus had said on this subject.

When Major Bertin showed the witness the bordereau the latter was struck with the resmblance of the calligraphy. Dreyfus was the only officer who made a bad impression in his bureau, and the opinions of the Chief of Staff and heads of other departments confirmed the witness's belief.

Gen. Fabre, in conclusion, declared he was still as firmly convinced as in 1894 that the prisoner was the author of the bordereau.

After M. Demange had pointed out the discrepancies in Fabre's present statements and those he voiced in 1894, Col. Jouaust invited Dreyfus to reply. The prisoner said Gen. Fabre quite correctly described the work on which he was engaged when a probationer, especially emphasizing that he had to keep the dossier relating to the concentration centres on the Eastern Railway system posted up. This was not a fictitious task. The prisoner's reply was made in calm, measured tones, and his frankness seemed to favorably impress the Judges.

### D'ABOVILLE ON THE STAND.

Col. D'Aboville, former Deputy Chief of the Fourth Bureau related how Fabre had showed him a photograph of an anonymous note in which the writer intimated to his correspondent, "evidently foreign to the army," that he had confidential documents to communicate.

The witness told Fabre that the documents mentioned showed the writer could only be an artillery officer, belonging to the General Staff, who participated in the expedition of the Headquarters Staff in June and July, 1894. The position of Dreyfus corresponded with these conditions, and, "to their great surprise," a striking resemblance was apparent in the writings of Dreyfus and the anonymous letter.

The witness further declared that only a probationer could possess the information mentioned in the bordereau. It was not only because of the resemblance of the handwriting that suspicions were directed at Dreyfus, but because he was in a position to be acquainted with the documents enumerated.

M. Demange wished to know why Col. D'Aboville said in 1894 that he thought it necessary to investigate the officers who participated in the expedition of the General Staff that year in order to discover the author of the bordereau.

To this question witness replied that he was induced to do so by the expression in the bordereau, "I am going to the manoeuvres," for he considered the expedition of the General Staff equivalent to the manoeuvres, although troops were not actually present.

Counsel pointing out that a great deal of argument was founded on the expression, "I am going to the manoeuvres," said it should not be forgotten that in 1894 the expression was understood to apply to the expedition of the Headquarters Staff.

In reply to the usual question Dreyfus remarked that he had never held any conversation with Col. Sandherr, the late Chief of the Intelligence Department, who was so little acquainted with him that he once addressed him by another name.

### COCHEFERT TELLS HIS STORY.

Greater interest in the proceeding was manifested when the name of the next witness was announced, former Chief of the Detective Department Cochefert, who was present when Dreyfus underwent the dictation test in Du Paty de Clam's office.

M. Cochefert declared he knew absolutely nothing of the Dreyfus case, when the Minister of War, Gen. Mercier, summoned him to a conference on the subject of the bordereau, and the suspicions in regard to Dreyfus. Gen. Mercier, Cochefert continued, asked the witness's advice as to the procedure which ought to be followed, and introduced him to Du Paty de Clam. Subsequently, after M. Bertillon's report, the arrest of Dreyfus was decided upon.

Then the witness proceeded to describe the arrest and the famous scene of the dictation test, saying that from the first remark dropped by Du Paty de Clam the prisoner displayed evident uneasiness. Then, continued the ex-Chief of Detectives, Du Paty de Clam, placing his hand on the prisoner's shoulder, said:

"'Capt. Dreyfus, in the name of the Minister of War, I arrest you.'"

[M. Cochefert's testimony corresponds with Du Paty de Clam's tale of the arrest, which runs in part as follows: "Du Paty began to dictate to the Captain a letter, of which the terms were identical with those of the bordereau, and which began with the words, 'I am just setting off.' (They are actually the last words.) At the first words the Captain turned pale; his hand trembled, his pen wavered." According to Dreyfus's deposition before the 1894 court-martial, here is what actually took place: "All at once he (Du Paty) said to me: 'Your hand trembles.' 'My hand?' said I. 'Not at all. My fingers are cold, I suppose.' I continued to write. I had scarcely finished, when he came toward me and cried in a loud voice: 'In the name of the law I arrest you. You are accused of the crime of high treason.'"]

At the time of the examination of Dreyfus the witness gained the impression that he might be guilty, and so reported when the Minister of War asked his opinion.

During this formal examination, Cochefert added, Dreyfus protested his innocence very violently, and declared he did not know what they wanted or of what he was accused.

The witness afterward sealed up the papers Du Paty de Clam seized at Dreyfus's residence. Replying to the Court, Cochefert said that since his first appearance on the scene he had nothing to do with the Dreyfus affair, which was in the hands of the military authorities. He had not then seen the writing of the bordereau, otherwise his impression might have been modified.

During the course of his reply, witness mentioned Esterhazy, but his remark was inaudible.

### DREYFUS WAITS FOR DE CLAM.

After the remarks of M. Demange, Col. Jouaust invited Dreyfus to speak. The prisoner said:

"No; I will reply when Du Paty de Clam is here."

M. Gribelin, the principal archivist of the Headquarters Staff, was the next witness.

[M. Gribelin had charge of the archives in the Secret Intelligence Bureau from 1893 until 1898. It was his duty to keep a record of the documents filed and prepare a dossier on certain cases when required. In this way he prepared the Schwarzkoppen-Panizzardi correspondence, one letter of which was illegally introduced in the first Dreyfus court-martial. This is what Picquart said of him Feb. 11, 1898, at the Zola trial: "You have seen here men like Col. Henry, Commandant Lauth, M. Gribelin, leveling at me the most abominable accusations. Well, gentlemen, do you know why? You will understand it when I tell you that those who worked up a case (the Dreyfus case) which preceded this one, an affair closely bound up with Esterhazy's, were probably the very men who to-day stand before me. They are defending their work, that work which the lamented Col. Sandherr, in dying, left as a legacy to the honor of the bureau."]

He testified with great volubility, and expressed the opinion that when Dreyfus was arrested in 1894 he was enacting a rôle by systematically denying all the charges against him, even the most obvious and least important things and in declaring himself ignorant of matters which should have been known to every officer of the General Staff.

The witness said he had cognizance of Dreyfus's relations with women. In support of this assertion he mentioned an alleged voluntary statement made by Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, in the witness's presence, that he had been obliged to pull his brother from the clutches of a woman living near the Champs Elysées.

M. Gribelin recapitulated the discovery of the leakage at Military Headquarters, the arrival of the bordereau, &c., and dwelt on the system of espionage conducted, under cover of diplomatic immunity, by Agents "A," "B," and "C."

### JOUAUST QUESTIONS WITNESS.

Col. Jouaust—When was the bordereau received at the Intelligence Department?

M. Gribelin—The bordereau arrived at 1 in the morning, in September, 1894. After examining it we did not hesitate to attribute it to an officer of the Headquarters Staff.

Col. Jouaust—When was it submitted to Col. Sandherr?

M. Gribelin—Why, the very first day.

The witness added: "As the bordereau arrived through the ordinary channels, or what at any rate was regarded as such, no doubt was entertained as to its authenticity."

Replying to further questions, M. Gribelin positively asserted that Esterhazy never came to the Intelligence Department.

In regard to the dictation test, the witness recalled Dreyfus's reply to Du Paty de Clam when the latter pointed out that his hands were shaking—namely, "My fingers are cold."

A member of the court-martial referred to M. Gribelin's statements concerning the use Col. Picquart made of the Secret Service funds, and the witness admitted the truth of Picquart's evidence that the surveillance of Esterhazy cost but little.

Questioned as to the alleged indiscretion of Col. Picquart in showing Maître Leblois the secret dossier, witness admitted that when he saw M. Leblois in Picquart's office, in the Autumn of 1896, while the secret dossier and the dossier of the carrier pigeon service were lying on Picquart's table, they had not been removed from their envelopes. The envelopes, he explained, were open, but, he added, that was customary.

[It was principally on Gribelin's testimony that Picquart was dismissed from the army on the charge of communicating to an unauthorized person (Maître Leblois) documents of the bureau.]

### M. GRIBELIN IS SURPRISED.

When questioned concerning the libérateur document M. Gribelin admitted he still wondered how it came into Esterhazy's hands, and could not understand why Esterhazy was not arrested when he brought the document to the Minister of War.

[Esterhazy received the document libérateur from Du Paty de Clam, who had received it from Henry, then Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau. This is the famous "Ce canaille de D—" letter, the text of which was printed in THE TIMES Aug. 12. It was the plan of Du Paty and Henry that Esterhazy should use it to prove to Minister of War Billot that Picquart was in a conspiracy to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus. For this reason Esterhazy, in a letter to Billot, wrote that he had obtained the document from a "veiled lady," who had stolen it from Picquart, who was her friend. She, Esterhazy added, had overheard Picquart talking about the plot to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus, and had at once determined to warn the former, and, if possible, to rescue him. Gen. Billot believed the tale, and his secretary, M. Torcy, wrote a note of thanks when the document was returned.]

Col. Jouaust, the other Judges, and M. Demange closely questioned M. Gribelin on various points and, in replying, witness imparted some information regarding the "petit bleu" and the circumstances under which the secret dossier was communicated to Picquart.

Replying to M. Demange, the witness said he never saw the photograph certain newspapers asserted he took, representing Picquart and Schwarzkoppen strolling arm in arm at Carlsbad.

"I suppose it was I who took it," the witness added, ironically.

M. Demange—I do not accuse you.

At the instance of M. Demange, Col. Picquart again described the alterations of the "petit bleu," and declared that the last time he saw it, the day before he started on his mission, the "petit bleu" was still in the same condition as when Major Lauth handed it to him in November, 1897. When Picquart saw it in the possession of Gen. Pelleux, former Minister of War, it seemed to him (Picquart) that the handwriting had been somewhat modified, and at the Tavernier inquiry he noticed that alterations of quite a serious character had been made. Ruled lines had been erased. Moreover, experiments showed the address had been written in ink made of gall nuts, while a superimposed word was written in ink made of logwood.

Replying to the President of the Court, Major Lauth said that when he photographed the "petit bleu" he did not notice any sign of erasure.

Picquart said the plate taken by Major Lauth bore no traces of erasure. The photograph alone had been tampered with.

Col. Jouaust—Was there an expert examination?

Picquart—Yes. It was a searching inquiry. Besides the dossier in the Tavernier inquiry can be referred to.

### TESTIMONY OF CAPT. JUNCK.

Capt. Junck followed. He said he was a probationer simultaneously with Dreyfus, but in another department of the War Office. He saw the prisoner a great deal, and detailed conversations in which, he alleged, Dreyfus spoke of great sums he had lost in gambling and how much he had spent on women.

"One day," the witness proceeded, "when we were visiting the Concourse Hippique, we met three women who bowed to us. Dreyfus returned the greeting, and I said to him:

"'Well, for a married man, you have nice acquaintances.'

"He replied that they were old friends of his bachelorhood, and, pointing to one of them, said her name was Valtesse, and that she had a house on the Champs Elysees, where she gave nice parties, where pretty women were to be met, and where there was much gambling.

"Dreyfus also boasted of his large means, and spoke with great relish of his comfortable house and travels."

The witness, continuing, said Dreyfus was well acquainted with the scheme for the concentration of troops, and could trace it on any map, as most of the other probationers could. The witness then detailed the work of the different bureaus, and proceeded to demonstrate that the probationers were cognizant of the plans for the transport and concentration of the troops, and how Dreyfus was ordered to draw up a report on the German artillery, comparing it with the French artillery, and having access to all the necessary documents.

In regard to the Madagascar note, Dreyfus, Junck claimed, told the witness that his cousin had procured him interesting information.

Capt. Junck then spoke of the efforts of Dreyfus to secure the firing manual, and discussed the theory that Henry might have divulged the documents in the bordereau. Such a supposition, the Captain declared, was utterly impossible.

Later, the witness corroborated the statement that Col. Picquart proposed postmarking the "petit bleu" with the view of proving its genuineness.

### BERTULUS DEMANDS TO BE HEARD.

The monotony of the session at this juncture was suddenly broken by M. Bertulus. Capt. Junck was describing incidents with Mlle. Pays, said to have occurred in the Magistrate's office one evening, when Esterhazy and Mlle. Pays, both in the highest spirits, discussed what they should drink and, he added, "Mlle. Pays removed her bodice."

M. Bertulus suddenly and, in a loud voice, voice, asked permission to speak.

[The scene above described took place Aug. 12, 1898, not in Judge Bertulus's office, but in the apartments of Esterhazy and Mlle. Pays, 49 Rue de Douai, Paris. The circumstances were these: Picquart, after being dismissed from the army, began a prosecution on the charge of forgery against Du Paty de Clam, Esterhazy, and Mlle. Pays. Judge Bertulus was appointed Juge d'Instruction, or examining magistrate, in the case. Du Paty was discharged as not being within the jurisdiction of the civil court. Finally the other defendants, their case going up on appeal to the Chambre des Mises en Accusation, were also discharged a non-lieu being found in their favor. This was Aug. 12, 1898. They were at once set at liberty and went to 49 Rue de Douai, where they gave orders to the wife of the concierge to prepare a dinner for them. She did so, but found time to communicate to M. Bertulus. He at once called on them with the excuse of returning some personal letters which had been included in the seizure of July 13. Both Esterhazy and Mlle. Pays were in high spirits and ironically praised Bertulus for his part in the affair. Their discharge, they boldly asserted, was good proof that there was no justice in France, and what they had done was "tout pour perdre Picquart." They laughed in Bertulus's face, and the Judge, having finished his errand, withdrew. Later, it is believed, Esterhazy communicated to Capt. Junck the version of the affair related by the latter before the court yesterday, which is confounded with the visit that Esterhazy and Junck paid to Judge Bertulus July 29.]

Col. Jouaust—You will have an opportunity later.

M. Bertulus—I wish to speak at once.

Col. Jouaust—You will have an opportunity in your turn, Sir. You will have it presently. Sit down.

Capt. Junck proceeded, and his account of what occurred on that occasion was punctuated with laughter from the audience.

M. Demange asked Capt. Junck why he had not given the Court of Cassation information of the character which he adduced to-day as proof against Dreyfus and why he had told the Court of Cassation he had seen nothing in the conduct of Dreyfus to lead to the belief that he was a traitor? This somewhat confused the Captain, who replied that he had not thought of it, but added that he adhered to to-day's statements about the character of the prisoner.

### DREYFUS REFUTES ACCUSATIONS.

Dreyfus, after being asked the usual question, replied:

"I will not speak to the witness of private confidences he has made to me. If Capt. Junck's ideas of honor allow him to divulge private conversation, mine do not. I have clean hands, and I will keep them clean.

"But there are a number of facts to which I will refer. I will speak first in regard to all the losses it is said I sustained at the club at Mans. I declare I was never a member of the Civil Club at Mans, never visited it, and, consequently, never gambled there. I am convinced that the members of the club are very respectable, and ask you simply to have an inquiry made, in order to know if I am speaking the truth.

"In regard to the lectures in the offices of the headquarters staff, at which it is asserted I was present, they occurred in December, 1893. I was absent at that time, and, consequently, did not attend the lectures."

The prisoner then proceeded to show that in July, 1894, the probationers were informed by an official circular that they were to pass a period of probation in the army, the first yearers in August and September and the second yearers in October, November, and December, therefore at a period when there were no manoeuvres.

Regarding the officers directing the dispatch of troops at various points, Dreyfus dwelt upon the fact that he, at that time, was on a mission and was not at the manoeuvres at all.

"We must be precise," Dreyfus added, "and not play upon words. In August, 1894, the second-year probationers knew definitely that they were to go to various regiments in October, November, and December, and that consequently they would not attend the manoeuvres.

### KNEW NOTHING OF MADAGASCAR.

"I do not know," he proceeded, "what gossip the witness had retailed in regard to Siam and Madagascar. I did not understand it very well. It is certain that I should have greatly desired to participate in any expedition. It is the natural feeling of every officer. But I could never have had information through a cousin in the Foreign Office, for I had no cousin there."

Regarding the plans for provisioning and conveying troops, the prisoner said he superintended the printing of them, without with the other probationers. The entire work did not devolve upon him, and he only saw a small portion through the printing press.

When Dreyfus had finished speaking, Col. Jouaust invited M. Bertulus to speak, and the latter literally sprang up the steps to the platform, and, leaning sideways against the witness box and speaking slowly and distinctly, he turned to Capt. Junck and said:

"Monsieur le President, I will not do Capt. Junck the honor to reply to the particulars with which he has regaled the court regarding the visit to my office July 26. I explained everything before the Court of Cassation. I am here, therefore I have not been punished, and therefore my explanations satisfied the Judges of the Supreme Court."

M. Bertulus admitted he left the office with the late Lieut. Col. Henry and Capt. Junck, and accompanied them to the end of the gallery adjoining the office, because he was particularly interested in their investigation, "which," he added, "I may say had no result."

The Magistrate greatly desired to know what special papers they were hunting for, but did not succeed in learning, in spite of all his efforts to extract the information.

### BERTULUS MAKES A DENIAL.

"Now," continued M. Bertulus, "one point is clear and, in regard thereto, I declare Capt. Junck's wish was the father to the thought, and he is wrong in saying I told him I did not think Esterhazy was a traitor. My conviction on this point, gentlemen, has been unshaken since July 2, the day I arrested him, because, at the bottom of my heart I was convinced I was in the presence of a traitor, of the sole traitor, and that in Esterhazy was the key to the trial from which France is perishing. That is why I arrested him, and this conviction, gentlemen, has become more profound in proportion as proceeded with the case against Esterhazy. I never could have said he was not a traitor. I did not say so because I think Esterhazy is a traitor, and I will maintain so to and against everybody."

Gen. Gonse—I wish to say a word.

Col. Jouaust—Please speak, my General.

Gen. Gonse—I should not have intervened if I had not heard Capt. Junck's evidence contradicted. Capt. Junck's account of his conversation with M. Bertulus and Col. Henry in the corridor of the Magistrate's office is perfectly correct, as reported to me. These gentlemen called on me and repeated the conversation they had with M. Bertulus, and all Capt. Junck told you he informed me of when leaving M. Bertulus. The latter said:

"'I know Esterhazy. Now, he is a flashy fellow, a nobody, a man of straw, but so far as treachery is concerned, there is nothing in it.'

Col. Jouaust, addressing M. Bertulus, said: "Did you use those words?"

M. Bertulus—I will not contradict Gen. Gonse, who was not there. But I assert and maintain that Capt. Junck's wish was father to the thought. I use the most polite form of expression.

It was thought the incident was closed, but Col. Picquart jumped to his feet.

Col. Jouaust—What! again!

Col. Picquart insisted, and, referring to the "petit bleu" in order to demonstrate how valueless was Capt. Junck's evidence, he said the Court had only to compare the Captain's evidence with the results of the Ravary, Pellieux, and Tavernier inquiries to see the contradictions between him and Major Lauth. The Court, he added, then would see the utter valuelessness of Capt. Junck's statements. [Sensation.]

The court then adjourned.

## SCHNEIDER WILL BRING SUIT.

**Austrian Attache Starts for Paris to Institute Proceedings for Forgery Against Mercier.**

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Ems says that Col. Schneider, the Austrian Military Attaché, whose alleged letter incriminating Dreyfus has been one of the principal weapons of the prosecution, has started for Paris with the intention of instituting proceedings for forgery and the employment of forged documents against those responsible for the authorship and use of the letter, which he has already distinctly repudiated.

As the chief of these men is Gen. Mercier, the proceedings will undoubtedly be brought against him.

## FRENCH MINISTERS BLAMED.

**Paris Press Says the Riots Were Due to Lack of Firmness—All Churches Guarded.**

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The papers of this city, in commenting on the riots which took place here yesterday are unanimous in pronouncing the situation to be of the most serious character. The Conservative and Nationalist organs accuse the Government of provoking yesterday's bloodshed by unjustifiable arrests.

The Gaulois reproaches the Cabinet for not having taken measures to prevent the excesses. The Radical, Revisionist, and Republican papers insist on the necessity of more firmness on the part of the Ministry, and declare the Ministers must defend the Republic against secret machinations and attempts at an uprising. The Radical press protests against the disorders, and hopes the police will prevent a recurrence of them.

The Figaro expresses the belief that the troubles are over, and says the Government has decided to act with the utmost vigor against M. Guerin, the President of the Anti-Semite League, who, with some companions, has been barricaded in the headquarters of the league since Aug. 12. It also says the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, thinks there will be no further disturbances in the streets of Paris.

The Rappel blames Sebastian Faure, the Anarchist orator, for provoking troubles at a time when it is the duty of everybody to urge calmness.

The Petit Bleu and other papers urge the Government, in view of the seriousness of the situation, to reassure the provinces by hastening the proceedings in the prosecution of the cases of those who have been charged with conspiring against the republic.

From to-day on all the churches will be guarded by pickets of Republican guards, and detachments of infantry and cavalry will be held in readiness for eventualities. The damage done by the rioters to the Church of St. Joseph is estimated at 8,000f. The edifice is surrounded by a cordon of police, and no one is allowed to approach.

It is pointed out that most of the persons arrested for rioting are youths from fifteen to twenty years of age.

In consequence of yesterday's events judicial proceedings have been instituted, first against Sabastian Faure and four others for rebellion, acts of violence, and attempt to murder; secondly, against divers persons for robbing a consecrated building and burning the furniture; also for breaking windows and inciting to riotous assemblage.

A judicial investigation will be had before Magistrate Devalles.

## GENERALS PATRONIZE JUDGES.

**They Pat Members of the Court-martial on the Back and Talk to Them During Recess.**

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The correspondents of the London papers at Rennes are beginning to comment upon the changed aspects of the trial.

To begin with, Capt. Dreyfus is becoming his own advocate. He has ceased his passionate, mechanical, blank denials, and now defends himself by well-arranged arguments and short speeches. He takes frequent notes. This, together with Maître Demange's careful checking of statements, is beginning to disconcert the witnesses for the prosecution, who are now making more positive detailed statements and are observed putting their heads together and whispering.

Maître Demange's cross-examination shows that the witnesses are quite unprepared; and scowls and shakings of the head, indicating displeasure, are not infrequent on the part of Gen. Roget and the other Generals when their subordinates are nonplussed.

The Rennes correspondent of The Times says: "The sittings of the court-martial are fast degenerating into a medium for pouring out odious and irrelevant tittle-tattle. The greater portion of the matter put in as evidence to-day (Monday) would shame the gossip of an afternoon tea-party of village spinsters, and in the presence of such a debauch of old wives' tales, no wonder the little messenger who sits on the platform below the bench of the prosecution, ready to run errands for the Court, went asleep. Most of the rest of us were tempted to do the same.

"This reiteration of twice-told tales, the irrelevance of which was long ago demonstrated, is becoming intolerably monotonous. The Generals and ex-Ministers sit there on the front benches of the witnesses, like a little clot of confederates, whispering in each other's ears while a comrade is at the bar, or comparing notes with one another. During the recess they are actually seen promenading with members of the bench of Judges in the courtyard of the Lycee. Gen. Roget, for instance, accosts a Judge, after having affectionately tapped him on the shoulder.

"Before the close of these astonishing proceedings some hundreds of kodacs will have accorded for all time numerous telltale proofs of the surprising intimacy between the Judges and the military witnesses.

"Col. Jouaust provoked a burst of spontaneous disapproval at the close of to-day's proceedings by exclaiming 'What, again?' when Col. Picquart asked him leave to speak. I am still convinced for many reasons that in the struggle between Picquart and the staff officers it is this brilliant champion of light who is winning.

"Nobody has yet caught him tripping; but his adversaries are each day revealed in chameleon-like attitudes of self-contradiction, which are gradually becoming so numerous that it seems absolutely impossible for the Judges to fail to draw the necessary conclusions.

"In fact, I begin to believe that perhaps Col. Jouaust has decided to let the enemies of the prisoner talk and pour out the vials of their vindictiveness to their hearts' content. In this I am not so sure that he is wrong. He humors these witnesses, and, in letting them do and say their worst, whether intentionally or not, he is making them ridiculous. Moreover, he is polite and correct in his treatment of Dreyfus, and, possibly, his exclamation of impatience to Picquart was really meant to say that it was needless to trouble to reply to such scurrility."

## SOLDIERS KILLED OFFICERS.

**Troops in French Soudan, by Order of Their Captain, Fired on Men Who Were to Supplant Him.**

PARIS, Aug. 21.—M. Decrais, Minister of the Colonies, has received a dispatch from the Governor General of French West Africa, fully confirming The Figaro's story of the killing of Lieut. Col. Klobb and Lieut. Meunier by members of a French expedition, under the charge of Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine, in the French Soudan.

The confirmation has created a great sensation and caused the most painful impression. The only explanation suggested is that Capt. Voulet had become mentally affected by the African climate. Curiously enough the killing occurred on July 14, the date of the French National Fête.

It appears that, on news being received of the barbarity of the Voulet-Chanoine mission toward the natives on the march toward Lake Chad, the Dupuy Ministry instructed Lieut. Col. Klobb, who was at Kayes, to proceed with a flying column, overtake the mission, investigate the charges and assume command. On July 14 the Klobb party overtook the mission at Zimbor, near Domangar. Lieut. Col. Klobb sent word to Capt. Voulet, who replied that he would shoot him if he advanced.

Notwithstanding this threat Klobb advanced and made himself known to Voulet, who ordered him peremptorily to stop. The order was disregarded, and, when the Klobb party was within a hundred and fifty meters of Voulet's troops, the latter, on his order, fired three volleys, which were followed by independent firing.

Lieut. Meunier fell dead, Lieut. Col. Klobb, wounded in the leg by the first volley, was dispatched by being shot in the head.

Voulet then ordered a bayonet charge, and the remainder of the Klobb column fled, carrying their wounded and leaving besides the two officers, nine men dead. The survivors, ten of whom were wounded, reached Dosso, under the command of a native Sergeant.

The Voulet-Chanoine mission has taken to the bush; but, according to the advices received by M. Decrais, a strong column was to be sent in pursuit.

Both Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine have had distinguished careers in the Soudan.

The mission, now outlawed, consists, besides the leaders, of Capt. Joualland, Lieut. Pallier, Dr. Hanric, and two Sergeants.

### OUTGROWTH OF DREYFUS AFFAIR.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Rennes correspondent of The Daily News, commenting upon the effect which the murders of French officers in the French Soudan will have on the Dreyfus case, says:

"Capt. Chanoine is a son of Gen. Chanoine, the former Minister of War, who joined the other War Ministers in swearing on his soul and conscience that Dreyfus was guilty."

Referring to Gen. Chanoine's mysterious resignation from the Brisson Cabinet, the correspondent says:

"It is evident that the Nationalist leaders got wind of the atrocities committed by Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine in the Soudan on men, women, and children, which were of such a character as to be unprintable.

"He entered the Brisson Ministry to support revision of the Dreyfus case, but, just as President Faure was blackmailed into opposing revision by threats to disclose certain family stories, so Gen. Chanoine was blackmailed into resigning and renouncing his conscientious belief in the innocence of Dreyfus by a threat to reveal the misdeeds of his son."

### A New Money Order Form.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Post Office Department has adopted a new form for domestic money orders, which will be introduced gradually after Sept. 4. It is the size of the ordinary bank draft, and has two new features—the use of carbon manifolding paper for reproducing the order instead of writing it twice, as at present, and also a receipt. It is expected that the fee charged for orders will be materially reduced about Jan. 1.


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### MAJOR HARRISON BETTER.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 21.—Major Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General, who is suffering with yellow fever that developed four days ago, shows some improvement to-day.

It is believed, however, that another case is developing at Cristo, the headquarters of the Americans.

### RESCUED BY FERRY HANDS.

Two men who were sailing in a twenty-foot yawl, which was upset when a squall struck their craft, were rescued by the deckhands of a Hoboken ferryboat off the foot of Barclay Street, shortly after 9 o'clock last night. They were pulled aboard the ferryboat and brought ashore, after drying out their clothes in the engine room, and at once started for their homes.

Cries of "Hey, there, ferryboat," were heard on the ferryboat, but no one could be seen until a flash of lightning brightened up the water, when the crew of the ferryboat made out two men clinging to an overturned yawl. The men were rescued, but the yawl drifted away.

### A KENTUCKY SHOOTING AFFRAY.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MOREHEAD, Ky., Aug. 21.—A desperate and bloody fight took place at Farmers last night between Town Marshal Scott and his posse and five men from Rockville, a small railroad station near by.

Will, Fred, and Willis Thompson, Bob Moody, and Bill Burns armed themselves heavily with pistols and Winchesters and went to Farmers, saying they had come to take the town. They began drinking and became boisterous, when Marshal Scott with his posse attempted their arrest. About fifteen shots were exchanged. Willis Thompson was slightly wounded.

Elijah Fuller, a bystander, was fatally shot, the ball

# MORE LIGHT SHED ON RAMAPO GRAB

Continued from Page 1.

Whalen will probably be found on the side of President Holahan. At present the Mayor is on his vacation, and in his absence Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, who has declared his hostility to the scheme, will vote in his place, and presumably against the contract.

This calculation leaves out the votes of the five borough Presidents, who by the charter are only entitled to vote on matters pertaining exclusively to the boroughs which they represent. The question of the ability of the borough Presidents to vote was raised at last Wednesday's meeting, but President Holahan entertained their ballots, as of the four present, two were for and two against the grab. At the next meeting it is hoped President Grout of Brooklyn, who is in Europe, will be present. If the borough Presidents are again permitted to vote, Grout of Brooklyn, Bowley of Queens, and Cromwell of Richmond, and probably Haffen of the Bronx will oppose the contract, while Coogan of Manhattan, a follower of Croker, will be in favor of it. It is not, however, probable that these votes will be counted, for as city officials look on it, the question is not one which concerns any borough exclusively, though it affects all but Richmond.

The defeat of the contract, if the four Borough Presidents who are opposed to the contract are allowed to vote, is almost certain. In this case the negative votes would probably be Controller Coler, Commissioners Kane, Shea, and Kearny, and Borough Presidents Grout, Bowley, Haffin, and Cromwell, a total of 8, as against an affirmative vote of 6—Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, President Holahan, and Commissioners Dalton, Keating, and McCartney.

### PROPOSITION TO BROOKLYN.

Controller Coler yesterday received the following letter, dated Beedes, Essex County, N. Y., from Alfred T. White, formerly Commissioner of City Works of Brooklyn:

"I see by the papers that an effort is being made to rush the city into a contract with the Ramapo Water Company, and am pleased to see that you and some other officials are vigorously opposing the iniquitous scheme. I send you herewith the report on additional water supply for the City of Brooklyn prepared in 1895 by Engineers W. E. Worthen and I. M. de Varona. This report covered surveys of the Ramapo District, the Ten Mile River, and Long Island. I think no one can read these reports without feeling convinced that the city can secure the amount required at not much over half the price asked by the Ramapo Company by the construction of public works. I am sorry to be detained here temporarily by a slight illness as I should be glad to aid you more effectively."

In transmitting this report to the Common Council of Brooklyn Commissioner White quoted from a report made by Chief Engineer Van Buren of the Water Department of Brooklyn on a proposition made to that city by the Ramapo Company as follows: "It may be proper in this connection to allude to what is known as the Ramapo plan, by which it is proposed that a private company shall sell to the city the water required from the Ramapo watershed. The plans and details have not been officially submitted to me, and I cannot, therefore, discuss the proposition fully. I believe, however, that the proposition is to furnish within two years 20,000,000 gallons of water daily for $430,000 a year."

Mr. White says of this proposition: "The above figures are equivalent to a price of $58.90 per million gallons at the Ridgewood Reservoir. * * * Two things are to be noted about proposals for water supply to citizens by private parties. The first is that it is difficult to provide sufficient security for the case of failure, either in time, quantity, or quality; and the second, that the resultant cost is far greater to the city for each million gallons than the cost through municipal ownership on any of the plans submitted by the engineers, which on the highest basis of estimate would not exceed $39 per million gallons, and on the lowest be under $20. The cost to Brooklyn in 1895 for water supply and distribution together was $56 a million gallons, including all expenses and interest on water debt."

Mr. de Varona, to whose report Mr. White makes reference, made an investigation of an additional source of supply to be taken from Long Island. This proposed watershed had an estimated available area of 200 square miles, from which 100,000,000 gallons a day could be taken from eleven streams and a number of driven wells. The cost per million gallons delivered at Ridgewood, according to Mr. de Varona, would be $39.03, including all expenses, interest, and Sinking Fund charges. A part of the territory included in this shed lies in Kings and part in Suffolk County.

James W. Pryor and two other members of the City Club called on Mr. Coler yesterday and offered their services. The club some years ago made an investigation of the question of water supply, and its representatives will appear before the Board of Public Improvements to-morrow and argue that the contract be dropped and that plans be started to provide an additional water supply which the city shall own. They will suggest that the question of leakage and waste be looked into as the best means of increasing the supply, and that legislation be asked for to enable the city to take lands in any part of the State to provide an abundance of water for the greater city.

### MR. BOARDMAN'S STATEMENT.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy by proxy washed his hands yesterday of the Ramapo water deal. Gen. Tracy is in Paris attending the sessions of the Venezuela Boundary Arbitration Commission as one of the counsel for the South American republic in its contest with Great Britain. His partner, Albert B. Boardman, acted as spokesman for him. "The newspapers of New York," said he, "seem to delight in linking the name of Tracy, Boardman & Platt with everything that does not suit their fancy. They claim, apparently, that they must have a devil, and that this firm makes a good one.

"This firm has had no professional connection with the Ramapo Water Company for the last five years. Gen. Tracy was counsel for the company at the time he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, and while he was engaged in the duties of that office we had charge of some legal business for the concern. I remember that I drew a mortgage, for which I received $100, and we argued a case in the Court of Appeals, growing out of the disputed title to certain water rights, for which I believe we received $200. Altogether, I do not think the company paid us more than $500 for legal services."

"What was the status of the company and what plant and options on water rights did it own at the time you were connected with it?" was asked Mr. Boardman.

"I do not think it had any plant or property worth mentioning," he replied, "and I think its condition is not much different now. It was understood, of course, that the company had been formed for the purpose of furnishing water either to New York City as it then existed or to Brooklyn. I think the promoters looked rather to Brooklyn than to New York at that time. The idea was to get the contract first and acquire the means of executing it afterward, and that appears to be the situation now."

"Was not Gen. Tracy President of the company at one time?"

"He may have been, but I was not aware of it until the recent publications in the newspapers. I am sure that he never attended any of the meetings of the Directors or took any active part in the management of the company's affairs, and I know he has not been connected in any way with the company for several years. I suppose he consented to act as President for a time to please some one that he liked."

### GEORGE EVANS INTERESTED.

"Who was most active in promoting the plans of the company at that time?"

"The only man I remember who seemed to take any great interest in the scheme was George Evans, who was President of the company for a while. He was also Vice President of the American Loan and Trust Company, which afterward failed."

"Did he attempt to promote the company's plans through political influence?"

"He had no political influence, or influence of any kind that I know of."

"Was any attempt made while your firm was connected with the company to obtain any special legislation in its interest?"

"None whatever. This talk about special legislation is ridiculous."

Mr. Boardman's attention was called to the provision in the city charter, drafted by a commission of which Gen. Tracy was President, authorizing the Commissioner of Water Supply, with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, to enter into contracts for the furnishing of water. In regard to the opinion which has been expressed in many quarters that this provision was inserted through the influence of Gen. Tracy and others connected with the Ramapo Water Company with a view to a contract now pending before the Board of Public Improvements, Mr. Boardman said:

"That is perfect nonsense. That's all I have to say."

Mr. Boardman said that however fair the proposition of the Ramapo Water Company might be, and even if its acceptance would be advantageous to the city, which he did not believe, the scheme had been killed by the secrecy upon which it depended for success. In any such matter, he said, there should be publicity and opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Boardman denied he had said the Ramapo scheme was a "huge swindle," as attributed to him in an afternoon paper. "I would make no such statement," he added, "unless I were in possession of all the facts essential to justify it. Neither did I say we were willing to do anything to help Mr. Coler in this fight. We are not in that business. The letting of the Ramapo contract, however, would be in my opinion detrimental to the city's interests."

### SILAS B. DUTCHER TALKS.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, when asked what facilities the company possessed for undertaking the proposed contract with the city, said he was engaged in preparing a report upon the matter. "The report will be very complete, and I shall submit it to Controller Coler as soon as possible. I believe that it will be a full and satisfactory answer to the strictures that have been passed upon the company in the newspapers and in certain other quarters."

Mr. Dutcher was asked if he had any statement to make with reference to the charge that he and Gen. Tracy had manipulated the charter to the advantage of the Ramapo Water Company. "That charge is absolutely without foundation," he replied. "Neither Gen. Tracy nor I had anything to do with the framing of that part of the charter. I believe that Thomas F. Gilroy had something to do with the provision in question. William C. De Witt was also very well acquainted with that clause.

"In 1883, when Grover Cleveland was Governor of the State, the Legislature granted to the Sinking Fund Commission power to make contracts for a sufficient water supply. Nothing was done until June, 1898, when a public hearing was held on the matter. That followed upon a petition to our company from the underwriters and business men of New York, who believed, with the Fire Department, that the city should have an adequate water supply for general use and protection against fire. The authority originally given to the Sinking Fund Commission was vested in the Board of Public Improvements by the charter, and I think that this fact broadens rather than narrows the contracting or appointing power."

Mr. Dutcher was not disposed to discuss the matter of the Ten-Mile River adjunct to the Croton system. "It has nothing in common with our idea," he said.

### MR. KELLY DEFENDS COMPANY.

Stephen Kelly, President of the Fifth National Bank, is a Director in the Ramapo Water Company. When asked yesterday what the company owned and had to sell, and about its ability to carry out contracts, he said:

"My business is banking, and the best man for you to see is Silas B. Dutcher, the President of the Company. I am one of the stockholders, and the stock came to me by inheritance from my father, Richard Kelly, who was President of this bank and of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. I believe he was a stockholder from the time of the incorporation of the company. I do not know what he paid for it. When I was asked to become a Director I investigated the affairs of the concern. I think I can see a nigger in a woodpile, if it happens to be there. I saw none. I became a Director, and have since bought additional stock. The capital stock is $2,500,000 in shares of the par value of $100.

"If I did not conscientiously believe the company was absolutely clean and above board I would have nothing to do with it, because I could not afford to. The Directors meet monthly in the Arbuckle Building, on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and I have attended about all the meetings.

"I could possibly tell you much about the company and its resources, but I must decline to do so. I prefer that all information should come from President Dutcher, who has all the facts at his fingers' ends. Besides, I have not the time.

"The stock is not listed, but is evidently valuable, and of late I have been asked if I wanted to sell mine, and was offered prices ranging from 110 to 150. How much stock have I? That matters nothing. I did not sell because I thought the stock, if worth 150 to anybody else, was worth as much to me. If it is worth nothing, then I can lose what I invested and save somebody else."

John H. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company, reiterated his approval of the Ramapo plan, which he advocated some time ago in connection with a report of the Committee on Water Supply of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. "Merchants and underwriters alike," he said, "realize the necessity of an additional and separate water supply by gravity from a natural source. If the present supply were to be increased so as to afford a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch at the street hydrants, the Fire Department would be enabled to extinguish ordinary fires without the help of engines.

"I am in favor of the Ramapo plan because it seems to be the best, most available, and quickest method of giving the city more water."

When asked whether any insurance men were financially interested in the Ramapo Water Company, Mr. Washburn said: "I do not know of any underwriter who has any interest whatever in this plan, apart from the desire for the city to obtain immediately all the water it needs."

The Mazet committee will take up the Ramapo water contract when it resumes its sessions on Sept. 12. Subpoenas were yesterday issued on George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Commissioner Dalton of the same department, and President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements. Officials of the company, too, will be required to testify before the inquiry.

## EAST JERSEY COMPANY IN DEAL

### H. L. Butler of the New Jersey Water Commission Thinks It Is Behind the Ramapo Grab.

The question as to what power is behind the Ramapo Water Company received a new turn yesterday, when Henry L. Butler of Paterson, N. J., the only surviving member of the New Jersey State Water Commission, gave it as his opinion that the East Jersey Water Company, which controls the immense watershed territory, the streams of which are tributary to the Passaic River, and include the Ramapo River, in Rockland County, is really, as he called it, "the nigger in the woodpile."

Mr. Butler, who was appointed in 1883 by Gov. Ludlow as a member of the State Water Commission of New Jersey, is in a position to talk authoritatively on this question, and for years he made an exhaustive study of the subject of the water supply for that portion of New Jersey now supplied by the East Jersey Company.

In the early eighties, Mr. Butler said, a bill was introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, known as the Hobart bill, which conferred certain privileges to a corporation for taking up the water rights now controlled by the East Jersey Company. Vice President Hobart was at that time President of the New Jersey Senate. The bill failed in the House, which was at that time Democratic, but the same bill appeared again the next year in the House, when it was known as the Flynn bill. It passed both branches of the Legislature, but was vetoed by Gov. Ludlow.

Following this Gov. Ludlow had a bill introduced creating the State Water Commission, the members of which were to serve without pay, and which commission was to control all the water in the State, possessing also the right of eminent domain. The commission performed a great amount of work and rendered three reports. It also had made what Mr. Butler says was an exceptionally fine map of the water supply in Eastern New Jersey, showing all aqueduct lines and the necessary work to be accomplished to make the water available.

### MAPS AND REPORTS GONE.

It also showed, by the way, the water that it was possible to obtain from the Ramapo River as a source of supply, and which Mr. Butler said he understood to be the same as that now claimed by the Ramapo Company. He said that these reports and maps had disappeared from the State Records, as had a number of other papers bearing on the same subject, and no trace of them has ever been found.

"It was about that time," said Mr. Butler, "that we first heard of the Ramapo Water Company. In our investigations we found it would be necessary to survey the watershed of the Ramapo River, which is one source of supply of the Passaic River, and we were in doubt if our powers extended to a survey in another State. I spoke to Attorney General Stockton about it, and he gave it as his opinion that we would be acting within our powers to make the survey.

"This survey was made secretly by us, and we sent up into Rockland County a corps of engineers who were supposed to be working for a railroad. The information obtained by them was embodied in these reports which have so mysteriously disappeared, and while I cannot recall the figures, I still remember in a general way what those reports contained.

"I understood the New York Legislature granted the Ramapo Company its charter at that time, and this, I believe, was about 1883. I remember that I asked Attorney General Stockton what would be the status of the Water Commission if the Ramapo Company attempted to divert the water up there from its natural sources.

"Mr. Stockton said that a very serious question was involved in the matter, and that there had never been a case decided in the United States Supreme Court in which the question of water rights between States had been involved. He saw a prospect of much litigation between the States of New York and New Jersey should the Ramapo Company take any steps to divert the water in its territory.

"This prediction by the Attorney General was based on a report made by me to him, and in which I said I understood it was the purpose at that time of the Ramapo Company to take the water from the Ramapo River and deliver it below Fourteenth Street, in New York, for use in high buildings. This, however, never went through, and so the question was not raised, but it is evident that the Ramapo Company could never have even proposed such a contract as the present one in New York without an understanding with the East Jersey Water Company.

### DEAL WITH EAST JERSEY PEOPLE.

"It stands to reason that the East Jersey Water Company would not allow a rival to divert water from its territory without a struggle, and this is made much more evident from the fact that the Ramapo River is a large source of the East Jersey Company's supply. It can easily be seen, however, that there would be no litigation between the States if there was an understanding between the companies. The one owning the rights in one State and the other owning the rights in the other States, it would be necessary for the East Jersey Company to supply the water needed in its territory to avoid any clash between the State authorities.

"From what I can remember of the report we made of our investigation in Rockland County, I can say positively that the Ramapo Company cannot possibly supply anything like 200,000,000 gallons a day from its present sources of supply, and as a matter of fact, from what I have been able to learn of the company, I understand that it is a fake concern without money and without the ability to carry out such a contract as it seeks to make. Clearly, then, there must be something else behind the whole scheme, and it is my opinion that the East Jersey Company is the nigger in the woodpile.

Probably some corroboration of this may be found in the work now being done by the East Jersey Company at Little Falls, four miles above Paterson. An immense sum of money is being spent there to construct lines and reservoirs which will give that company a storage capacity of over 300,000,000 gallons a day, an amount far above the needs of the country which the company now supplies. It is my opinion that if any contract is ever made with the Ramapo concern, it will be eventually carried out by the East Jersey Company. There seems to me to be no other solution of the mystery."

It was also said yesterday that the known connection of Vice President Hobart with the East Jersey Water Company and his alleged connection with the Ramapo Company might in some manner explain the alleged understanding between the two companies.

## SENATOR RICE MAKES DENIAL.

### Declares Ahearn Saw Him After He Decided to Drop Kiskatom Bill—Senator Says It Is Not So.

*Special to The New York Times.*

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Senator Jacob Rice of Ulster County, who resides in this city, denies the published report that he withdrew a bill introduced by him at the last session of the Legislature, incorporating the Lake Kiskatom Water Works and Electrical Power Company of Catskill, Greene County, at the request of Senator Ahearn, his colleague, on behalf of the Ramapo Water Company.

"I introduced," said Mr. Rice, "two bills giving to water and electrical power companies privileges and franchises somewhat akin to those bestowed on the Ramapo Water Company early in the session of the last Legislature. One of my bills incorporated the High Falls Electrical Company of High Falls, Ulster County; the other incorporated the Lake Kiskatom Water Works and Electrical Power Company of Catskill, Greene County.

"After introducing the bill incorporating the latter company, G. B. Boren of Catskill, one of the incorporators, told me that he did not want his name to appear as a Director of the company, as the plan was not a feasible one. It would cost $30,000 to build the plant, he said, and he did not think that the company could secure an output for this water supply when the plant was completed.

"The newspapers of New York, notably THE NEW YORK TIMES, called both bills of mine 'steals,' and said that it was outrageous for the Legislature to pass them. Both bills were purely local measures. Introduced them at the request of Assemblyman Thorn of Ulster County and Assemblyman Sage of Greene County. When I saw that the newspapers were making such a time over these innocent bills I decided to withdraw the Lake Kiskatom bill, and did so."

### SAYS MR. AHEARN SAW HIM.

"It was after I had decided to withdraw that bill that Senator Ahearn came to me and asked me if the bill intended to interfere with or take away any of the rights which had been acquired by the Ramapo Water Company, in which he was interested. I told him no, and said that I intended to withdraw the bill. The High Falls bill I succeeded in having passed by the Senate, but it was defeated in the Assembly, and I presume it will come up again at the next session of the Legislature.

"I am not interested in the Ramapo Water Company, and know very little about it, except that I have read what it proposes to do in the matter of supplying New York City with pure water from the Catskill Mountains. I am far from being antagonistic to the Ramapo Water Company, as I think its plan a good one. The people of Greater New York will regret their hasty action in disapproving the plans of the Ramapo Company."

Senator Rice is believed by many here to be anxious for the consummation of the plans of the Ramapo Water Company. Senator Rice, besides his legislative duties, has many irons in the fire. He is a good business man, and is constantly in search of lucrative investments. He is the President of the Hudson River Powder Company, and it has been intimated by those who are in a position to know that should the Ramapo Water Company start operations in the Catskill Mountains and begin the construction of a gigantic pipe line from the Catskills to Greater New York, there would be thousands of dollars made by the company of which Senator Rice is the head. Thousands of tons of dynamite and powder would be necessary to blast and prepare the way for the pipe line.

Senator Ahearn said last night that he was never interested in the Ramapo Water Company, and that he knew nobody connected with it. "I know of no bill at the last session of the Legislature," he said, "bearing upon the Ramapo Company. I never spoke to Mr. Rice about the matter."

## NEW JERSEY MIGHT PROTEST.

### Would Likely Fight in Courts Any Attempt of Ramapo Company to Sell Water in New York.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—Should the Ramapo water contract be entered into by the City of New York, there is little doubt but the company would have a long and bitter fight on its hands in the United States courts. The State of New Jersey would appear as the plaintiff through the Attorney General, and the taking of the water from the streams the Ramapo Company is supposed to control or intends to control would be fought by the State.

The streams which would be drawn upon, or at least a good portion of them, have their source in New York State, but flow down across the State line into this State. They form the basis of the great water supply available in the central northern portion of the State. New Jersey lays a claim to rights in these waters, and holds that their diversion without recompense to the State would be illegal. The taking from the brooks and streams the immense amount of water which would be needed to supply New York City would leave the streams dry or almost so when they entered New Jersey.

This matter was fully gone into years ago, and prominent lawyers held that the State would have an excellent case. The Legislature at that time passed a law directing the Attorney General to appeal to the United States courts in case any attempt was made to interfere with the streams. This order still stands, and is as operative to-day as when it was passed.

Besides the interest of the State in the matter, Newark might in a smaller way be justified in taking the matter into the courts. Within a few months a portion of the plant of the East Jersey Water Company passed into the possession of the City of Newark under a contract made some years ago, and which is about to expire. The city paid the company for the plant, and the ownership of the watershed and plant is about to pass to the city. While the present source of Newark's supply might not be affected, the future needs of the city might justify action.

## WATER SHORTAGE IN BROOKLYN.

### No More Displays of the Electric Fountain This Season.

Because of the shortage in the water supply of Brooklyn, there will be no more displays of the electric fountain in Prospect Park Plaza this season. An announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Park Commissioner Brower, and it caused much disappointment.

### Mayor Van Wyck Will Not Talk.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 21.—Mayor Van Wyck arrived at Freeport yesterday from Saratoga and took up his old quarters at the Fernwood Inn. He is to remain there until the end of the present month. He refuses to see any one on business and says he is here for rest and will not discuss any matters of public affairs for the time being.

## RAMAPO DEAL AND THE BOSSES.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Do you remember the "People's Campaign Catechism" that was published over my name in THE TIMES of Oct. 25, 1897?

The occasion which induced that utterance was not erroneously conceived by me to have been a momentous one. I believed then that consequences of an importance vaster than ever before to the people of this community, hung upon the issue of that election. Mr. Platt, the Republican boss, was then strongly desiring the defeat of Seth Low; indeed, he had openly expressed a preference for the success of the Democratic candidate as against Low, whose crime, in Platt's eyes, was that he would not be controlled by the "machine." But the opposition of Platt enlisted the support of independent minds. In a blind sort of way men felt the possibilities of evil to come from such a boss combine; evil most "sudden and subterranean," indeed; and they acted accordingly. The only thing that was not quite clear to the common people at that time was the attitude of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy in that campaign; an attitude full of painful surprise for the friends of that gentleman, and of disappointment to those of us who had never expected to see him in the rôle of Platt's political tool. For, of course, nobody who knew Gen. Tracy ever thought of him then as Platt's copartner in a plan, the successful carrying out of which means the commission of crime.

There is more light now, alas!

After reading the editorial article, "Let No Guilty Man Escape," in THE TIMES of this morning, there can be no doubt whatever that if we were under similar circumstances of an election to-day, and a catechism had to be written, in view of the Ramapo water combine there would have to be interpolated in it the question and answer interlined in the following extract from the catechism of 1897:

"Q. Are Plattism and Crokerism political foes, then? A. No; they are friends.

"Q. What proof of this is afforded in the present election contest? A. Both are working for the defeat of the candidate of the Citizens' Union.

"Q. What is the power that unites them? A. The cohesive power of public plunder."

Q. Have we had any marked illustration of this power lately? A. Yes; the Ramapo Water Company contract and its wicked purpose.

GEORGE HAWTHORNE SMITH.
New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

## OFFERS THE CITY WATER.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The Ramapo scandal gives an intimation of how the people's money is wasted when municipal ownership could save the taxpayers fabulous sums. Undoubtedly, if the contracts for other privileges in the city's pigeon holes were overhauled and investigated, the revelations would be as startling as this Ramapo business is. I have the controlling interest in forty acres of high land back of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, six miles from the city line, that is over five hundred feet above the Hudson River, and on it is over an acre of pure spring water. In the driest season the water never ceases to flow down into the valley, and it is as cold as the famous cold spring at Cold Spring Station on the New York Central. This lake is over 270 feet higher than the New York and Northern tracks, which are located not more than 300 feet from the base of the hill. Now just think how simple it would be to conduct this spring water into New York City, and how much easier to the villages of Irvington, Tarrytown, Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, &c. I inclose a picture of the lake, taken in the Springtime. It is on property that has never had a building on it, and is now filled with stumps, and is wild looking, still. The water is pure and sparkling, and it could be used for the thirsty millions. I know this acre will be only a drop in the bucket so to speak, but I'll put this water at the service of the city in any way that will help knock out the rascals who have designs on the public treasury.

WILLET F. COOK.
New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

### Has no Option on His 450 Acres.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Referring to the notorious Ramapo Water Company the following may be of some interest: "I own 450 acres of land surrounding Long Pond, one of the tributaries of the Ramapo system and the headwater of this tributory. Nobody has an option on this piece of property. I believe that nobody has any option on some thousands of acres of land in my neighborhood, and all belong to the same watershed. If the company owns in other places as much and as it does in my vicinity its main assets would seem to be "brass and gall."

JOHN G. PAVEK.
West Point, Aug. 21, 1899.

## GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE.

### Mr. Marks Says $20,000,000 Will Come Out This Year.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: "Louis Marks, the Klondike correspondent of The Financial News of London, England, arrived to-day from the north by the steamer Rosalie. He has been investigating conditions there, and prospects for mining development. He says that the output this year will be well over $20,000,000.

"Mr. Marks says that the Governmental system there is a wicked one. He illustrates this, by the way, in which whisky permits and other matters have been handled. Whisky permits were some time ago issued said to be worth something like $300,000 to the Government in revenue, money that was to be spent in building roads, but the Government, instead of carrying this out, canceled these permits and gave the permits to their party friends. In this way all the revenue was lost, and Mr. Marks says, as a result Dawson will have a big whisky trust this Winter that will have liquor up to $1 a glass.

"Speaking more particularly of British investment, Mr. Marks said that in a few years the whole country would be changed to a big hydraulic mining district. This was being started now, and large groups of claims are being bought up to be operated in this way."

### DEATHS IN THE KOTZEBUE COUNTRY

### Many Men Die of Scurvy or Meet a Violent End.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Aug. 21.—Ex-Supervisor W. Alston Hayne, who, with a party of Santa Barbara people, has been in the Kotzebue Sound region all Winter, has written very discouraging news home. His letter, dated July 21, on the arctic circle, 500 miles inland from Kotzebue Sound, gives a list of miners who entered that region and perished there of scurvy and other causes. Among the forty-two are A. C. Breed, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. Howard, Fall River, Mass.; Holham Inlet, drowned; J. Howard, Fall River, Mass., Holham Inlet, drowned; S. Wilmoth, Fall River, Mass., Holham Inlet, drowned, and John Morris, London, England, Escholtz Bay, accidentally shot.

The list does not include thirty-six who were drowned when the Jane Gray was lost. Neither does it include the last-reported deaths from drowning of the men who left Holham Inlet for Cape Nome. The Indians have reported the boats lost and the men drowned.

J. K. Jones of Sycamore, Ill., who came down on the Roanoke, which carried thirty-five men afflicted with disease, says that out of 1,000 men who went into the Kotzebue country last Fall over 7 per cent. have died from scurvy or met tragic deaths.

### AMERICAN MINERS PERSECUTED.

### Driven from Claims In Atlin District by Canadian Police.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Portland, Ore., says:

"Claus Schneitlein, just returned from the Atlin district, Alaska, tells a remarkable story of the Canadian police. Schneitlein claims that he and his mining companions, Henry Rogers, Peter Megerle, Carl Henlein, and Thomas Maloney, were driven out of the Atlin country and that they intend to lay their grievances before the highest Federal authorities at Washington. Schneitlein says:

"'The persecution of us, as well as scores of other American miners, began months ago and has grown in intensity, so that now an American's life is in constant danger in the Atlin country. We were forced to abandon our claims and were allowed twenty-four hours to leave. We found dozens of dead American miners who were murdered for the gold they were known to possess.'

The narrator claims that the crimes were committed by Canadian police."

## DAWSON'S FIRST LEGAL HANGINGS.

### Two Indians and One White Man Executed for Murder.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 21.—Passengers on the steamer City of Topeka, which arrived last night from Skagway, Alaska, bring news of the first legal executions in the Klondike.

A triple hanging occurred at Dawson on Aug. 4. The parties hanged were two Indians, Dawson Nantuck and Jim Nantuck, and one white man, Edward Henderson. Henderson was convicted of murdering his partner, named Peterson, on the trail near Marsh Lake, in September, 1897. The Indians were convicted of murdering William Mahan and injuring his partner, James Foss, on the McClinton River, in May, 1898.

There were originally four Indians implicated in the murder of Mahan, but two of them died in jail at Dawson last Fall. The executions were private.

## HER THIRD TRIP TO THE KLONDIKE

### Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock Will Start To-day on Her Long Journey.

Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, author of "Two Women in the Klondike," will start to-day on her third trip to the gold fields of Alaska. She has been in the city for about a week arranging for the publication of two new works, of which she is the author. One is named "Expedition No. 2," and the other "Tales Told Around the Miners' Campfires."

Mrs. Hitchcock is a great admirer of the Alaskan country. She fears, however, that the alien law enforced by the Canadian Government to keep out Americans from British possessions in the Far Northwest may ultimately lead to serious trouble. Already, she says, claims aggregating in the millions have been filed in Washington against officials of British Columbia.

Mrs. Hitchcock does not credit many of the stories of hardship related by writers in the Klondike. Naturally, those who seek to travel the gold regions on foot and with a heavy pack must expect hardships in cold weather, but persons with moderate means can travel very comfortably. In her opinion, dog sledding is the best sleighing in the world.

Mrs. Hitchcock has bought much property at Atlin, B. C., which is her objective point on this trip. Atlin is on the other side of Bennett Lake from Dawson City, and three days distant by dog sleighs from the head of the lake. It has a population of 4,000, and while it has neither electric lights nor water works, will soon have both.

## SON OF MRS. EYLER'S ENEMY DIES

### W. F. Fitzgibbon, Whose Father Began Inquiry, Expires Suddenly.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—William F. Fitzgibbon, son of P. J. Fitzgibbon, the former Trustee of the State Industrial School for Girls, was found dead to-day in his father's carriage factory.

P. J. Fitzgibbon attained prominence recently through the scandal at the school. He was mainly instrumental in causing the inquiry into the management of the affairs which brought to light the cruelties practiced upon the girls. It was at first said the young man had committed suicide, but it developed later that he did not take his life. It was said that a bottle of paris green was found beside him when his body was found, but this proved incorrect.

He had been away from home for about three weeks. He did not let his parents know where he was, although they knew he was drinking heavily. He sustained a paralytic stroke recently. To deaden the pain he drank liquor to excess.

Persons who saw him lately say he appeared to be crazy. He entered his father's wareroom this morning, lay down on cushions, and died. Death was due to alcoholism. The family at first thought it possible he had been drugged.

### Lack of Materials Closes Works.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 21.—C. M. Kinbrough, President of the Indiana Bridge Company, has announced that the works will be closed this week for want of certain materials, and that orders to the extent of more than $125,000 must be incomplete for want of from $3,000 to $5,000 worth of material that must be delayed because of increased business in steel and iron mills.


High graded woolens

designed and woven especially for this season. Peers of the best. We need not dwell upon their worthiness—none better—few as good, and their equals cost very much more in exclusive shops.

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A New Member

of the Uneeda Family is here! It is the sweet sister of Uneeda Biscuit. The new creation is a delicate wafer, flavored with ginger and christened

Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer

It is put up in the wonderful Uneeda package that retains all its freshness, all its flavor, all its goodness, Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer is in no way related to the old fashioned ginger snap. It is more delicate in flavor, daintier in form, more delicious in every way.

For sale everywhere. Made only by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY


### Forest Preserve Committee.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The Assembly Committee on the Adirondack Forest Preserve arrived at Congress Hall to-night, and to-morrow will begin a three days' session.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| A. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Sun rises...5:17 | Sun sets...6:49 | Moon rises..7:22 |

### High Water This Day.

| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Hook....8:16 | Gov. Isl'd...8:40 | H. Gate....10:36 |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| S. Hook....8:37 | Gov. Isl'd...9:00 | H. Gate....10:56 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 22.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Excelsior, New Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Phoenicia, Hamburg | ..... | 6:00 A. M. |
| San Marcos, Galveston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Trave, Bremen | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Hermes, La Plata | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athos, Colon | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| | *10:30 A. M. | |
| Buffon, Pernambuco | 7:00 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Majestic, Liverpool | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| | *10:30 A. M. | |
| New York, Southampton | 9:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| | *10:00 A. M. | |
| Noordland, Antwerp | 10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Philadelphia, La Guayra | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| | *11:30 A. M. | |
| San Marcos, Galveston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Tartar Prince, Naples | ..... | ..... |
| U. S. transport, San Juan | 10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Yucatan, Havana | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c. | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Koarven, St. Thomas, &c. | 12:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hilary, Para, &c. | 2:00 P. M. | 4:00 P. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

### TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 28. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 81 at 6:30 P. M., or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Sept. 81. Mails for China and Japan, per steamships Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 85 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, July 15, and Yokohama, Aug. 1, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Aztec, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Friday, Aug. 25.

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 22.

Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 15.
California, Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
Cherokee, Jacksonville, Aug. 18.
Gardenia, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Aug. 16.
Matthew Bedlington, Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 15.
Panama, Pauillac, Aug. 7.
Switzerland, Antwerp, Aug. 3.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 12.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Aug. 9.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Aug. 10.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

Allianca, Colon, Aug. 17.
Aurania, Liverpool, Aug. 15.
Island, Christiansand, Aug. 10.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
Saale, Bremen, Aug. 15.
Star of England, London, Aug. 10.
Wineland, Shields, Aug. 10.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

Astrakhan, Shields, Aug. 11.
Britannic, Liverpool, Aug. 16.
Macduff, Gibraltar, Aug. 11.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Aug. 18.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

Fituria, Liverpool, Aug. 19.
Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 12.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 13.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 19.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 19.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27.

St. Andrew, Antwerp, Aug. 15.

### Arrived.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam Aug. 8, in ballast to

The Wanamaker Store.

# New Carpets

"THE King is dead,—long live the King." The August Carpet Sale is over, and has taken the last yard of last Spring's carpets away. Here's for the new stock, the new colorings, the new designs, the new ideas for Fall and Winter.

Looking over this stock you will get some ideas of the way we do the carpet business. We aim to carry *everything*,—*all* makes, *all* features, *all* specialties. We limit you not at all. We simply carry everything that is made for the market, and leave the choosing to you, as it should be left.

We gain variety by this, as well as comprehensiveness. The individual touch of the designer and the personal equation of the manufacturer count for much, and in this stock they appear over and over again in as many different makes. That is why choosing is made so easy here. The exact keynote of your preference can be touched if it lies,—as it usually does,—in shades of color and fine distinction of treatment in design.

As one of the largest carpet buyers in the whole world, our prices are of course lower than most. But that you expect of us, anyway.

**And Now the Book-cases** When this August Sale of Fine Furniture began, three weeks ago, there were about 280 *styles* of book-cases in the vast stocks gathered for this event. Though very many out of the original showing have passed into other hands during that time, there have been numerous new designs added, so that to-day the *assortment* is larger than ever. There's brief mention below of a few—just to show the savings you may pocket, if you avail yourself of the opportunity now.

$4, usually $6—Mahogany finished; open front; 3 ft. wide.
$4.50, usually $7—Mahogany finished; open front; 3 ft. 6 in. wide.
$5, usually $6.50—Golden oak; open front.
$8, usually $8.85—Golden oak; open front.
$18, usually $26—Mahogany finished.
$20, usually $31—Antique oak; desk.
$20, usually $30—Antique oak; desk combined.
$24, usually $31.50—Mahogany finished combination book-case.
$25, usually $35—Mahogany finished wing book-case.
$34, usually $51—Solid mahogany; Empire design.
$35, usually $46—Mahogany finished wing book-case.
$36, usually $54—Antique oak wing book-case.
$36, usually $51.50—Mahogany finished wing book-case; sliding doors.
$45, usually $60—Solid mahogany; Colonial design.
$65, usually $90—Solid mahogany wing book-case; colonial design.
Fourth floor.

**The $13.50 Bicycle** We have sold four hundred of the Pennsylvania Flyer bicycles at $13.50, and have made just that many friends for our bicycle store. There are one hundred and sixteen wheels remaining, and that many more friends to acquire.

This is a wheel that is honestly good, and as handsome as wheels are made. It is a wheel with a record that contains nothing but favorable comment. Its price is an accident,—but a lucky accident for the buyer.

Thirteen Dollars and a Half, with our positive guarantee. Half the number are women's models.

Basement.

**Reducing Table Covers, Cushions and Screens** In the Upholstery Store. The covers selected for martyrdom are among our best. The English Prints, for instance, were novelties this Spring, and we paid well for them. Just as pretty now;—and compare the respective prices. There are foreign and domestic weaves in this collection; there is none unworthy, none unattractive. Such chances are few and far between. Table covers lead, but cushions and screens are not laggards:

OF TAPESTRY
6-4 size, $1.75; were $2.50 and $2.65; $2, were $3; $4, were $5.25 and $6.
8-4 size, $1.50, were $2.25; $2, were $3; $2.50, were $3.75; up to $6.75, were $10.
8-4x12-4 size, $5, were $6.50; $5.50, were $7.50.
OF GERMAN AND FRENCH VELOUR
4-4 size, $2, were $3.
6-4 size, $3, $3.50, $3.75, were $4, $5, $5.50.
8-4 size, $6, $7, $8, were $8.50, $10, $11.25.
8-4x10-4 size, $8, $8.50, were $10.50, $12.50.
8-4x12-4 size, $8.50, $10, $12, were $12.75, $15, $18.
OF ENGLISH PRINTS
4-4, 50c., were $1.25. 6-4, $1, were $3. 8-4, $1.50, were $4.50.
DOWN CUSHIONS
India Print—$1, $1.25, and $1.50.
Embroidered Denim $1, $1.50, $2.25, and $2.50.
Cotton Print, $1.25.
Tapestry Stripes, all-over design, $1.50.
Three-fold Screens, filled with Cretonne and Tapestry; $6.50, were $9; $8.75, were $11.75; $10.25, were $13.25; $11.25, were $14.75.
Third floor.

**Men's Fall and Winter Suits To Order, $25** This is a collection of fine, fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, suits of which have sold at $30 to $45. But that was last year. However, that's no particular drawback, as the styles of goods this year show no material change. You'll be satisfied with the cut, the fit and the making, besides avoiding the hurry and possible delay attending the usual beginning-of-the-season rush, now close at hand. $25 for all the $30 to $45 qualities.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

**Austrian China Cups and Saucers, 10c. Each** Another shipment—the first went with a rush. So will these, if you'll take the trouble to look them up. They are of Austrian china, prettily decorated in gold and floral designs, 10c. each, though they're easily worth double.

Main floor, Ninth street.

**Muslin Underwear New Fall Arrivals** New lingerie suggests freshness, whiteness and soft, light cleanliness. All here, combined with the more substantial qualities, best materials, excellent workmanship, sound proportions, latest fashion and most attractive trimming. Prices,—your verdict on these:

PETTICOATS—Muslin or cambric; trimmings of plaits, of embroidery, hemstitching or lace; all ruffled, 50c. to $17.50.
SHORT PETTICOATS—Equally pretty; 35c. to $2.
DRAWERS—With plaits, lace, or embroidery; 25c. to $5.
NIGHT GOWNS—Broad, soft, pretty, every plait finished carefully. All styles at dormant prices—50c. to $1.75.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

**Fall Dress Goods—All Black, All Staple, All Low Priced** The cost of wool has advanced. The wages of mill operatives have been increased. Ordinarily those two facts would mean higher prices for the product. But here are goods,—rich, seasonable, durable fabrics,—at half prices. A French maker closes out his entire stock to us at 50 per cent. off market value, and they pass on to you with a like discount. So:—

BLACK FRENCH DRAP D'ETES
70c. a yard for the regular $1.50 quality.
80c. a yard for the regular $1.65 quality.
90c. a yard for the regular $1.75 quality.
$1 a yard for the regular $1.85 quality.
$1.25 a yard for the regular $2 quality.

And here's a Black French Granite to keep company with the Drap d'Etes. Not quite 1,000 yards of these goods. An excellent weave, good weight, rich black—perfect. They are 55c. a yard, instead of 75c.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

**Jewelry Jottings** Good taste. Beauty. Desirability. Service. Tiny prices. Those are the parts that go to make this whole:

Brooches set with miniatures, cameos, or amethysts, 25c. each.
Hat Pins, set with miniatures or cameos, 25c. each.
Scarf Pins, set with miniatures, 25c. each.
Shirt Waist Sets, gold plated, 20c. each; values up to 50c.
Broadway and Tenth street.

## JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.


## REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE.

**New One Will Be Elected at the Primary on Sept. 19.**

The Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee met yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, remained in session for fifteen minutes, transacted some purely routine business, and adjourned without having taken any action of political significance. The plan for harmonizing the anti-Tammany forces in the coming campaign was not referred to in the proceedings, though there was much discussion of it among the members before and after the session.

George H. Roberts of Kings introduced resolutions providing (1.) for the election of a new Republican City Committee at the official primary on Sept. 19, and fixing the basis of representation therein; (2) for Assembly District conventions to nominate candidates for the Board of Aldermen and fixing the representation therein. Oct. 10 was named in the resolutions as the date for the Aldermanic conventions, but, on the suggestion of Chairman Atterbury of the Kings County Committee, that was changed so as to provide that the conventions be held at such times as the respective County Committees may determine. With that amendment the resolutions were adopted.

The new City Committee will consist of 1,049 members, apportioned as follows: New York, 562; Kings, 416; Queens, 48; Richmond, 23. The committee will take office and hold its first meeting for organization on Sept. 27.

The question having been raised as to whether the City Committee should call the Municipal Court Conventions Chairman Quigg explained that the New York County Committee had taken legal advice on the subject and had been informed that, under the primary law, it was competent for the County Committees to call these conventions. In order, however, to make sure, a resolution was adopted, ratifying the dates fixed by the respective County Committees for these conventions.

## SILVER MEN MADE NO CALL.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The leaders of the Chicago Platform Democracy of the State are authority to-night for the statement that the meeting called to take place at Saratoga to-morrow to arrange for obtaining Bryan delegates from this State to the next Democratic National Convention is without any authority of their organization.

The meeting, it is alleged, is called by Calvin E. Keach, as an individual, he having resigned from the Chicago platform Democracy nearly a year ago. They say they will not attend. In support of the statement that Mr. Keach, who called the meeting, is not a member of the silver party, they produce two letters written by the alleged Chairman to Thomas W. Cantwell, in which he severs his connection with it, and says:

"I am out over $100 by this movement, and when I get into another one it will be a long day ahead. I trust you are not stuck as badly as I have been."

**Says Bryan Will Be Nominated.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Ex-Senator William S. McNary, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, has returned from Plattsburg, N. Y., where he has been attending a session of the Catholic Summer School, and was at his desk to-day. He stated most unequivocally his firm belief that William J. Bryan will be the nominee of the Democratic Party for President. He bases this opinion on what he saw at the Democratic conference at Saratoga last week.

**Southern Democrats at Newport.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—Judge Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, former Ambassador James B. Eustis, Judge Brawley of South Carolina, and ex-Gov. Underwood of Kentucky had a conference to-day at the Cliffs Hotel regarding National politics. Later Judge Willett went to Narragansett Pier to call upon John R. McLean of Ohio.

## CROKER'S DISTRICT REBELS

### Tammany Men in the 29th Protest Against Their Leader.

### CALL MORGAN A FIGUREHEAD

**Declare the Workers Do Not Get Patronage—John D. Crimmins One of Committee on Reorganization.**

When Richard Croker comes back to town he will find an active rebellion in full swing in his own Assembly district. That district is the Twenty-ninth, of which John F. Carroll was long the leader. Rollin M. Morgan now discharges the duties of that position, and the first open steps in a movement to displace him were taken last night at a meeting of Democrats held at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

The meeting took place in a small room, and only twenty-five persons were present. It was explained by its promoters, however, that it was not intended to be a mass meeting, but that a few men had simply been asked to come together so as to get the organization started. Later it is intended to hold a big meeting in a large hall, when, it is promised, the full strength of the movement will be indicated.

Abraham Schwab, who has been the leading spirit in the agitation so far, called the meeting to order. Mr. Schwab was Bridge Commissioner under Mayor Grant. He is a member of the Democratic Club and a loyal Tammany man, and he was careful to explain that the fight they were about to inaugurate was not an attack on the organization.

"This is a fight inside of Tammany Hall," he said. "It is a fight for a change of leaders. We are not attacking Mr. Croker or Mr. Carroll. But we believe that it will be for the benefit of the Democracy of the district to have somebody as leader who will look after its interests better. Mr. Morgan has neglected the poor of the district. When Tammany gave away $20,000 two years ago, he announced that he would not claim the share due the Twenty-ninth, because it had no poor. He doesn't know the district if he believes that. He has given the patronage of the district to his personal friends and to outsiders, while the real party workers got nothing. Moreover, this district has the largest commercial and financial interests of any district in the State, and the Democrats here are in favor of the gold standard. They are entitled to have a leader who is not coquetting with Bryanism."

Ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch was called on to preside, and Philip S. Myer was made Secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. Koch said:

"The Tammany organization of this district is not in touch with the people. Its leaders are not the choice of the 2,300 Democratic voters of the district. They have been imposed upon the people. In place of following the people's wishes, they are autocratic and arrogant. I believe that sort of district leadership is baneful and undemocratic and brings ruination to the party.

"I have faith in Tammany Hall when properly regulated, when it is democratic and not autocratic, when it expresses the will of the people, and not of one man or cabal of men."

Mr. Schwab moved the appointment of a committee of nine on Plan and Scope who will arrange the details of the organization. This was adopted, and the Chairman named as the committee J. W. Muldoon, Abraham Schwab, Jacob Katz, John D. Crimmins, John Ehrmans, Patrick Duffy, Joseph Koch, Alexander Bremer, President of the National Musical Union, and H. M. Cahn, President of the Liberal Association and of the Regular Colored Democracy. The committee will meet at the Netherland Hotel on Thursday night.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan is a resident of the district. He is understood to be in sympathy with the movement, and he will be put on the opposition ticket for delegates to be put up for the primary next month. This lends an interesting phase to the situation. The influence of ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly also is counted on for the movement.

"We are in this fight to win," said Mr. Schwab, after the meeting. "There are 1,921 enrolled Democrats in the district. Not more than 1,600 votes are likely to be cast at the primary. That means that the ticket that can command 850 votes will win. Well, we have more than 400 of these votes pledged to us to-day, and we haven't completed our canvass yet. We have the best people of the district with us. Fully twenty-five members of the present Tammany General Committee have gone in with us.

"Another thing. This is a district that they can't buy or frighten. The people here think for themselves. With the secret ballot provided by the new primary law we can get votes we never could get otherwise. That is a great law. Without it such a fight as this would not be possible."

The opponents of Mr. Morgan say that the district has received $487,400 worth of patronage since the present Administration came in, and they contend that, with the right man as leader, that amount of patronage ought to make the district Democratic. As instancing the non-representative character of the management of the district, they declare that four of his election district Captains do not live in the Assembly district, and that seven of them do not live in the election districts they represent.

The promoters of the movement say that, while they have been making no public display, they have been quietly at work for six months. Last December, before the primary law was changed, they filed 250 declarations of enrollment, and during the late period of supplemental enrollment they largely added to that number. They claim that they have taken the regulars by surprise, and they are confident they will be able to elect their ticket at the primary.

It is said that John M. Henry will be made the leader in case the effort to turn out Mr. Morgan succeeds. In view of the fact that both Richard Croker and John F. Carroll are behind Mr. Morgan, such success, it is conceded, would be a political revolution of the most sensational character.

## OMAHA SILVER CONVENTIONS.

**William J. Bryan Is Confident of Controlling All Three Easily—They Convene To-day.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—The silver allies of Nebraska will to-morrow meet in joint convention for the fourth time in the State's history. With the hotels filled to-night with delegates of all three conventions, and with the leaders in conference, it is almost a foregone conclusion that fusion will be accomplished with little effort.

From the number of messages received by politicians, newspapers, and citizens generally from all parts of the United States on the question of Bryan's ability to control the situation, it is clear that the tri-State Convention of the fusion forces is partaking of a tinge of National interest.

As many communications to the silver leaders from members of their faith in other States indicate the ease with which fusion is accomplished to-morrow will show definitely the strength of Col. Bryan in his home State and probably, more than any other element, determine his success or defeat as a Presidential candidate in 1900.

Col. Bryan is a delegate to the Democratic Convention. He is confident of success; in fact, he has expressed to a number of personal friends in the past few hours his utmost confidence of the result, both as to the ticket and the platform.

In the Democratic Convention there will be not an inharmonious word. In the Populist branch there is no discord except from a small number of Douglass County delegates, and in the silver Republican conclave the opposition to Col. Bryan will amount to nothing.

Even Bryan's political enemies admit that he will control the three conventions, but they say it will be after a big fight and much hard feeling. This is the Republican view of it.

To-night everything points to the nomination of Silas Holcomb, ex-Governor, as Supreme Court Judge. This and two University Regents are the only ones to select.

## GOEBEL AGAIN ATTACKS BROWN.

**Addresses a Crowd of 3,000 Persons at Mount Sterling, Ky.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 21.—Three thousand persons heard ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn and Senator William Goebel, the Democratic nominee for Governor, at Mount Sterling this afternoon. Goebel reiterated his charges that ex-Gov. Brown, who is heading the bolting ticket, was ready to accept a nomination from the convention which he now charges was a fraud. A preacher had written an indorsement of Goebel to the local Chairman, and it was printed and distributed in the crowd. He opposed the Local Option bill. Blackburn also attacked Brown, saying he bolted for Douglass. At Glasgow the Brown speaker was shut out. He challenged Frank Peake, the man who has declared that Gov. Brown stated to him that he would canvass the State in the interest of Goebel, but since Brown's friends are not ready to open up the fight they held the challenger back.

The Republicans are gathering at London, where, to-morrow, their campaign will be launched with speeches by Gen. Taylor and others.

## KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN PLANS.

**Gen. Taylor Will Open His Campaign With a Barbecue.**

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 21.—The Republican State campaign will be opened at London, Laurel County, to-morrow, in a mammoth political demonstration and barbecue.

Gen. Taylor, the nominee for Governor, will speak, making the Goebel election law the main issue. Nearly all of the Republican politicians in the State accompanied Gen. Taylor to London to-night.

Gov. Bradley, who refused to attend the Republican State Convention at Lexington, will not be present at London to-morrow. He refused to have anything to do with the State campaign, though considerable pressure has been brought to bear to enlist him to stump for Gen. Taylor.

## CONGRESS PROVIDED MONEY.

**The New Bureau Quarters in Old Post Office Department Building.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The various bureaus, so much distressed on Saturday, when it was supposed that there was no money to pay for the removal of the Indian Bureau and the General Land Office into the old Post Office Department Building, recovered their balance to-day when the discovery was made that provision had been made by the Congress that was so promptly blamed, and that there is $15,000 available for moving expenses and to pay for fitting up the rooms to suit the convenience of the bureaus of the Interior Department that are to become the occupants of the building. It is now hoped that the Bureau of Education may be taken out of rented rooms and also housed in the building.

## PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

**Quay's Slate Will Probably Go Through Thursday's Convention.**

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—The State Republican Convention will meet in the Harrisburg Opera House on Thursday to nominate candidates for State Treasurer, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Judge of the Superior Court. The nomination for Supreme Court Judge is equivalent to an election by reason of two vacancies to be filled, no elector being entitled to vote for more than one candidate.

State Chairman Elkins says it will be a large convention for an off year, and it will dispose of all business in one day. Senator Penrose reached Harrisburg this afternoon, and will stay until after the convention, to which he is a delegate from Philadelphia. Senator Quay is a delegate from Beaver County, and he will come up from his Lancaster County farm on Wednesday and stay until Thursday evening with Gov. Stone at the Executive Mansion. Col. Quay and his friends will control the convention, which means the nomination of Lieut. Col. James E. Barnett of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment for State Treasurer, J. Hay Brown of Lancaster for Supreme Court Judge, and Josiah R. Adams of Philadelphia for Superior Court Judge.

There is apparently no serious opposition to any of those aspirants, and the indications are that it will require no more than one ballot to nominate any one of them. The platform will indorse the National Administration and its war policy, recommend the renomination and re-election of President McKinley, and indorse the administration of Gov. Stone. Chairman Elkin will retire from the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and Gen. Frank Reeder of Easton will be chosen his successor.

A meeting of the committee will be held on Wednesday afternoon to make up the roll of delegates and hear and determine any contests which may be presented. No notices of contests have been filed, and Chairman Elkins says he does not look for any. State headquarters will be opened to-morrow morning, and by evening the delegates and spectators will begin putting in an appearance. The Philadelphia delegates will not reach here before Wednesday owing to the convention to be held in that city to-morrow for the nomination of a local ticket.

## MAYOR JONES FOR GOVERNOR.

**He Will Formally Announce His Candidacy To-day.**

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Mayor Jones arrived in the city this morning, and at once began work on a letter announcing that he would be an independent candidate for Governor. This letter he will probably hand to the press to-morrow. Concerning his candidacy, Mayor Jones says:

"I shall announce myself as a candidate to-morrow. I do not intend to wait for the nomination by the Democratic convention or any other political party. I shall be strictly a non-partisan candidate, rather than an Independent, and so I want it understood that my candidacy will be non-partisan.

"I shall run on a platform of principles such as I have been advocating for several years, and I want to be the candidate for all the people, rather than for any political party. It is for this reason that I have declined advances from the Union Reform Party, and I intend to follow out my own lines.

"It is not likely that there will be any other candidates on the ticket with me. A change in methods of politics and government is need, and that is what I am working for, regardless of what the consequences may be to me personally."

## OHIO UNION REFORM CONVENTION.

**Meets and Appoints Committees—May Name a Full State Ticket.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The State Convention of the Union Reform Party was called to order to-day by the Rev. R. S. Thompson of Springfield, Chairman of the State Central Committee. After the appointment of the committees the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The delegates are divided into two factions, one represented by the Rev. R. S. Thompson, who advocates the nomination of a straight Union Reform ticket upon a platform with but a single plank, that favoring direct legislation. The other, headed by M. A. Neff of Cincinnati, who desires the convention to either indorse the independent Gubernatorial candidacy of Mayor Sam Jones of Toledo or leave the first place on the ticket blank for future action.

The Thompson forces won in the preliminary organization.

## THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

**National Gathering May be Held as Early as February.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The next Democratic Convention may be held as early as February, and will not be later than March, 1900. Among the party leaders the sentiment in favor of an early convention has been crystallizing, and ex-Gov. Stone is the originator of the plan. He made up his mind after Richard Croker had declared for Bryan. That declaration cleared the political atmosphere, and Gov. Stone now believes that Bryan will be the unanimous choice of the convention. With New York and the East for Bryan he thinks the sentiment against the Nebraskan will soon melt away.

The underlying motive for an early convention is to enable the men who will manage the campaign to raise the money. They do not want a repetition of the campaign of 1896 with its disappointments and irritating poverty. By holding the convention in February there will be plenty of time in which to raise the funds for the battle.

Bryan is favorable to the plan, and he believes that the party has nothing to lose and a great deal to gain by its adoption. The issues of the convention are clearly defined, and they will probably not be added to between now and election. As they stand at present there are Anti-Imperialism, Trusts, and the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

**Preacher Mistaken for Murderer.**

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—The Rev. W. Livingston Bruen, pastor of the Wilson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, D. C., was arrested by mistake to-day, while tramping up Green Mountain, the police thinking he was Frank William Funk, wanted for the murder of W. H. Brooks of Washington, and for other crimes. The police handcuffed him, but he was released when the error was discovered. Mr. Bruen notified the Selectmen before leaving for Narragansett Pier to-night that he would return and bring suit for alleged false arrest.

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN EVENTS

### Gen. Merritt Confers with the President on the Philippines.

### ROOSEVELT MAKES A SPEECH

**Addresses Catholic Summer School on Americanism—Speaks of His Acts as Police Commissioner.**

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 21.—President McKinley and party will leave here on Friday evening for Pittsburg, Penn., where on Aug. 28 a celebration will be held in honor of the return of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers from the Philippines. From Pittsburg the President hopes to go to East Liverpool, Ohio, to spend one day with his old friend, Col. J. M. Taylor. From there he will go to Canton, Ohio, for a few days' visit and to look over the old homestead he recently purchased. He will return to Washington about Sept. 2. He expects to attend the National Grand Army of the Republic encampment in Philadelphia on Sept. 5.

Gen. Merritt has had a talk with President McKinley on the situation in the Philippines, but there is no present intention of sending him to Manila to relieve Gen. Otis.

At 8 o'clock this morning Gen. Merritt went down to the Plattsburg Barracks to inspect the Twenty-sixth Regiment. As he entered the grounds a salute of thirteen guns was fired in his honor. The General was delighted with the appearance of the regiment, and complimented the officers highly. Gen. Merritt, accompanied by Gov. Roosevelt, reviewed the regiment this afternoon at 4 o'clock, after which Col. and Mrs. Rice entertained Gen. and Mrs. Merritt and Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon.

Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt drove down to the Catholic Summer School grounds this morning from the hotel and listened to a lecture at the auditorium by the Rev. T. G. Gasson of Boston College. To-night at 8 o'clock Gov. Roosevelt delivered an address in the auditorium. He was given a warm reception. When he entered the building the audience, which crowded the immense building to the doors, rose to its feet and cheered him enthusiastically.

The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, President of the Catholic Summer School, introduced the Governor in a short speech, in which he said that Gov. Roosevelt was elected, not by any one party, but by the people of all parties, creeds, and classes, who believed that in voting for him they were voting for an honest man.

Gov. Roosevelt said: "Father Lavelle and Fellow-Citizens—I am more than delighted to have the opportunity of speaking to you to-night.

"What I am going to say to you is based, partly upon the accident of having met here to-day, one or two old friends, with whom I have pretty intimate dealings in the course of my public service, and its entire value depends upon whether you think it squares pretty well with what I have done in the past. I am going to speak to you first about certain phases of Americanism which I want to see put into action, translated into deeds, not merely held as ideals, but adopted by all of us until they become part of our flesh and part of our blood.

"Now I am going to tell you about Dr. Wall. After I had been in office a few months in the Police Department we got a law passed allowing us an increase of several hundred policemen, and I advised in the papers that we would take none but men of the highest character and would pay no heed whatever to any man's political or religious affiliations; that he must be of good character, and after that his going in would depend upon his passing high enough the requisite physical and mental examinations.

"About two days after I had made that statement, a card was brought in to me one morning, that of Dr. Wall. I was down in Mulberry Street Headquarters. I had the doctor shown in: he said he had seen those statements, and now I am using my own language, but I am conveying to you the substance of what the doctor said. He asked me if it was straight goods.

"Just the other day I was speaking to a young fellow on the police force, a young fellow who had just lately come from Ireland, and I said: 'Well, how did you get on? What is your pull?'

"'Oh,' he said, 'I got in when Roosevelt was there; you didn't have to have a pull then.'

"I did not know the name of the young fellow, and I don't know as I ever met him personally; but that sentence made me feel as though I had a pretty fair reward for my work as Police Commissioner.

"I told him that it was, and he then explained that it was in connection with his church; that he was running a Young Men's Catholic Temperance League, and that he had a number of young fellows who would like to try for the police; but he didn't want them to try for it if it was a fake. I said to him: 'You go on and take two of your men, and be sure you get men of good intelligence and sound body; don't you tell me their names at all. Tell them to take the examination, and then see how they get through. If there is anything crooked about the examinations, I want to know it more than you do.'

"Well, two young men tried and they passed, and they were appointed.

"I did not appoint a man because he came from Dr. Wall's or any other church; I gave each man a square deal on his own account. That is what I mean by Americanism."

Gov. Roosevelt left to-night for Oyster Bay, where he will have a conference with Adjt. Gen. Andrews to-morrow evening regarding the officers to be recommended for appointment from this State to the ten new volunteer regiments.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry Band again serenaded President and Mrs. McKinley at Hotel Champlain this noon.

## ROOT GOES TO PLATTSBURG.

**Secretary of War Will Confer with the President and Return to Washington To-morrow.**

Secretary of War Root arrived in this city last night, accompanied by his private secretary, Victor L. Mason, en route for Plattsburg, where he will confer with President McKinley to-day. Mr. Root declined to state what would be the subjects discussed at this conference. Friends in a position to know say, however, that important matters prompted President McKinley to summon the Secretary of War from his post in Washington. Mr. Root reached Jersey City shortly before 9 o'clock. He had as traveling companions from Washington C. A. Moore of Brooklyn, and Simon Sterne.

Mr. Root's appearance indicated the strain under which he has been working since assuming the duties of his office. He has lost flesh, and his face shows lines of care. A carriage met the party at the Twenty-third Street Ferry, and, accompanied by Col. Moore of the Quartermaster's Department, they drove to the Union League Club to rest until leaving on the 12:10 A. M. train for Plattsburg.

"I am going to confer with the President on a number of general matters, which would ordinarily have come up in the regular way before the Cabinet," said the Secretary. "Aside from the President and myself, none will be present at the conference. I will leave again for Washington to-morrow night."

Asked as to the disposition of the ten new regiments for which he has issued a call, Mr. Root said he did not care to discuss the matter. He declared the presence of Gen. Merritt at Lake Champlain had no significance so far as he knew.

A friend in close touch with Mr. Root said that the Secretary of War had made little effort to conceal the fact that from now on he would assume an aggressive policy in the Philippines. This friend said the ten new regiments would not be held in reserve, but would be dispatched to the Philippines as soon as transports could be provided. To Mr. Root was attributed the remark: "The regiments will all eat their Christmas dinner in Manila, you may be sure."

## AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Admiral Francis J. Higginson, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Prof. Dr. Stephen Bauer, Vienna; G. R. Davies, England.

GILSEY.—A. F. Bettinson, London.

GRAND.—Major L. A. La Garde, United States Army.

HOLLAND.—W. H. Morgan, Montreal; J. Marsden, Honolulu; Dr. R. W. Doble, her Majesty's ship Majestic.

IMPERIAL.—J. F. Soper, Honolulu.

MANHATTAN.—Mrs. Randolph Priest, Trinidad, British West Indies; Robert Jellincke, London.

NETHERLAND.—C. N. Haskin, Ottawa.

PLAZA.—Maurice Warnfor, Paris; Pierre Gouet, Rennes.

WALDORF.—James H. Hart, Wimbledon, London; J. L. Vascal, Paris; Randle E. Mathews, Stonebridge, England; the Hon. Sydney Trench, London; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

**Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.**

Biermeister Brothers & Company, Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Furtrall, F. E., Marianna, Ark.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Dennecke & Yetter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. Dennecke, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Carroll & Co., Newark, Ohio; J. J. Carroll, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Means, J. H., Brookville, Penn.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Strauss, J., & Son, Erie, Penn.; I. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Hennocksburg, M., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Miley, T. E., Adel, Ga.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Dull, G. L., Spottswood, Va.; dry goods; Bay State Hotel.
Holmes, D. H., New Orleans, La.; C. McDonald, cloaks and suits; 192 West Broadway; Gilsey House.
Pemberton, Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; E. J. Beale, cloaks and suits; 475 Broome Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; A. O'Donnell, prints and ginghams; J. B. Fraser, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. E. Franz, millinery; 56 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Kohner, domestics and dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss L. C. King, ladies' and infants' wear; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Saginaw Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. G. B. Hannon, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Davies, dress goods; Miss A. Bourgeois, fancy goods; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Flett, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. I. Mills, knit underwear; 104 Worth Street.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Morehouse, neckwear; Mr. Peck, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. E. Ludwig, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. Gilliland, cloaks and suits; P. Gleeson, laces and embroideries; G. V. Post, silks and velvets; 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Callaway, F. E., Legrange, Ga., dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Webb, W. W., Hahira, Ga., dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Schulin, M., Owosso, Mich., clothing; Sinclair House.
Winkler, C., San Angelo, Texas, dry goods; Colonnale Hotel.
Schwarz, L., & Co., Lockhart, Texas; L. Schwarz, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Down, L., Atlantic, Iowa, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Klein, D., El Paso, Texas, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Taylor, F., Johnson City, Tenn., dry goods; St. Gerge Hotel.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. J. Sherman, domestics; M. McGrath, dress goods; 335 Broadway.
Walker, C. M., Floris, Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Winer, M., Salem; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldman, H., Lynn, Mass.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sauer, P. L., Elgin, Ill.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gray, W. V., La Grange, Ga.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dosser Brothers, Jonesborough, Tenn.; R. W. Dosser, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Dosser Brothers, Morristown, Tenn.; C. V. Taylor, dry goods; A. J. Dosser, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Burdick, E. A., Live Oak, Fla.; dry goods; Mrs. M. Weeks, millinery; St. George Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss McNamara, art zephyrs, &c.; Miss M. L. Kelly, corsets; Miss F. Diggs, ladies' and infants' wear; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Davidson; Hotel Albert.
Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods; D. A. Roberts, carpets and upholstery goods; Mrs. B. G. Brown, millinery; F. H. Allerton, cloaks and suits; St. George Hotel.
Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, dress goods and silks; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery and fancy goods; 670 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Ullman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. H. Ullman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loeb, notions and fancy goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Mitchell, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. Black, cloaks and suits; Mr. Gooch, laces and embroideries; 57 White Street.
Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, dress goods, silks, cloths, and flannels; 57 white Street.
Watt & Shand Lancaster, Penn.; A. Baer, cloaks; 57 White Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Bualo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.
Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; C. G. Cohn, furnishing and upholstery goods; 300 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Burgunder Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Burgunder, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Dernadi, W. C., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Reiber, A. M., Butler, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Trautman, A. E., Greensburg; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Livingston, A., & Sons, Bloomington, Ill.; M. P. Livingston, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. P. Eyan, boys' clothing; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway.
Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Meiklejohns, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. H. Coppel, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. E. Ambrose, furnishing goods; 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A.

# SHAMROCK AT ERIE BASIN

## Cup Challenger and Her Consort Forced to Move by Crowds.

## WORK OF PREPARATION BEGUN

### All Movables Are Being Taken from the Yacht—The Visitor Towed with Extreme Lightness.

The challenger Shamrock and her consort, the steam yacht Erin, were moved yesterday morning from their anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., to the Erie Basin. The Erin is now in the dry dock having her underbody scraped and painted, and the Shamrock is tied to the new pier, No. 3, which had been made ready especially for her reception on Sunday. It had been the intention to have the Shamrock remain at anchor off Tompkinsville, but the crowds of craft of all kinds which she attracted to her vicinity made her position there untenable.

Having on three occasions narrowly escaped injury from vessels which drew too near, Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's agent, decided to place her where the curious would not place the costly racing machine in jeopardy. Arrangements were making for the moving of the Shamrock fleet, therefore, as early as 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The Erin was the first to weigh anchor, and she arrived at the Basin shortly after 7 o'clock, and an hour later she was floated over the sill of the dry dock. It was noted that with the tide flood then there were 23½ feet of water on the sill.

As bearing on the draught of the Shamrock the depth of water with the tides at their present condition was noted with peculiar interest. There was, in fact, a particularly high tide yesterday. The rumor has gained currency about the Basin that the docking plans of the Shamrock call for a depth of 23 feet. If an easterly wind obtains when the Shamrock docks in the course of the next few days there may be as high and possibly a still higher tide and correspondingly greater depth over the sill.

It was at about 9 o'clock that the Shamrock pulled up her anchor and the tug James A. Lawrence put a towing hawser aboard her for the tow up the bay to the entrance of the Basin. It was a sorry time for the shore boatmen at Tompkinsville, who have been doing a fine business taking out sightseers.

The progress of the Shamrock up the bay was a repetition, in point of greeting, of her arrival in the harbor. Every boat that had a whistle used it with effect, while sailing craft dipped their colors. The salutes were answered by the Lawrence. The Shamrock was accompanied by her tender, the steamboat Nonowantuc, and the launch Killowen. Before she left her anchorage the Shamrock transferred much of her seagoing outfit, including the crew's berthing outfit, to the tender, and she floated much lighter aft than she had since her arrival.

Any notion that the British racer is heavy must have been dissipated in the minds of lookers-on when she was taken in tow yesterday morning. She responded to the least motion of the water, and towed with a big sag on the hawser. Once, when the tug slowed down a trifle, the big yacht forereached so that it looked as if she would come into collision with the tug, which promptly steamed up to take in the sag.

The arrival of the Shamrock fleet marked a new regulation at Erie Basin. No one was permitted to approach the pier where the Shamrock was berthed, and after the noon hour no one was permitted to enter the yard unless known to have business or armed with a pass from the owners of the dry dock.

Immediately she was tied up the crew of the Shamrock set to work stripping her of all movables. Quantities of supplies still aboard were removed to the tender, which was tied up at the opposite side of the pier. The yacht floated at least six inches lighter at the stern. There were said to be twenty-five feet of water at the pier where she now lies. Neither main nor jury mast was removed yesterday. All the stays save a shroud on either side of the mainmast were removed, and it is expected that both sticks will be taken out to-day. The opinion prevailed that the big racing mast, now stored at the basin, will not be stepped until the yacht has come out of dry dock. This may be for two reasons. One is that probably she will need all the water she can get passing over the sill, and the other is that, docked without her mast, her draft may be longer concealed.

The Merritt-Chapman lighter Champion yesterday afternoon transferred the additional boom which arrived on the American Line steamship New York from that vessel, and at about 5 o'clock lifted it aboard the Shamrock, from which it is inferred that the boom at least will be aboard her when she goes into the dock. During the afternoon a gang of picked workmen went aboard the yacht and it was said that they were engaged in removing the extra bracings with which the challenger was fitted for her ocean journey.

Speculation continues as to the metals which enter into the construction of the yacht's hull and spars. Some of the men who work about the basin yesterday expressed the belief that aluminum enters into the composition of the metal of which the mast and two booms are made. On these points, however, there is no accurate information.

The arrival of the Shamrock and her going to the basin has noticeably increased interest among shipping men, and the apathy which until recently was reflected by the dearth of betting has vanished. Betting about the Maritime Exchange shows that shipping men, like the yachtsmen, do not feel any too certain one way or the other, and all bets are at even money.

Mr. Barrie announced yesterday that the docking and rigging of the Shamrock would not wait upon Sir Thomas Lipton's arrival, but that the work will be pushed so that she may lose no time requisite for the tuning up, of which she has had so little.

### THE SHAMROCK'S BINNACLE MOTTO.

#### St. Patrick's "God Save Ireland," in Erse, Surmounts the Stand.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Visitors to the Shamrock, when they are allowed to go on board of the yacht of Sir Thomas Lipton, will be interested in a little detail of decoration, an account of which has been found in a British newspaper by a careful reader in one of the departments. The account of the particular feature says:

"The Shamrock has been supplied by Alexander Dobbie & Son, Limited, of Glasgow, Greenock, South Shields, Cardiff, and London, with nautical instruments and compasses. The binnacle stands are of seasoned teak of neat design, and are decorated with bands of shamrock leaves carved around the top and base, with a centre piece consisting of the shamrock, rose, and thistle entwined. Surmounting the centrepiece is the following lettering, 'Go Soorad Dia Sire.' This, however, being in Erse characters, has caused considerable speculation as to its meaning, which, it is found, is the motto of St. Patrick, 'God Save Ireland.'"

# SIR THOMAS LIPTON PLEASED.

### He Appreciates the Reception Accorded the Challenger Shamrock, on Her Arrival Here.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in an interview with a representative of The Daily Mail, has expressed himself as delighted at the reception accorded the Shamrock by the Americans.

"I am deeply sensible," he says, "of the very great kindness and courtesy extended to the masters and crew of the challenger, and I take it as a very great and exceptional compliment that the freedom of the Port of New York has been granted to me and my friends. Indeed, I venture to say that no greater mark of courtesy could possibly be shown.

"I shall sail for New York by the Campania next Saturday with Messrs. Fife and Ratsey, and soon after our arrival we shall join the Shamrock for her trial spins."

Sir Thomas then launched into enthusiastic praises of Mr. Fife and all others concerned in turning out what he believes to be the "finest and fastest craft ever launched in English waters." He said he attached no importance to the report that an American passenger steamer had bumped into the Shamrock. In any event he was satisfied that no serious damage had been done, or he would have heard of it privately.

"Besides," he continued, "I feel confident that the Americans will be as careful of the Shamrock as I would be myself. As to her speed capacity I may say, without entering into unnecessary details, that the general impression, to the effect that Shamrock was designed to stand the rough Atlantic passage, and will, therefore, probably be slower than Columbia in smooth water, is erroneous. It is obviously impossible to build a yacht that will be equally fast in all weathers; but in that respect the challenger has had the brains of the best men in England.

"I am not a betting man, or I would like to have some of that 3 to 1 betting they are offering in the United States against the Shamrock. In fact, a friend of mine told me he means to have £1,000 worth at that price. You see, a lot of people are judging the Shamrock by her appearance at her moorings after the ocean trip. The fact is that they know nothing whatever about her. That is all I can say. Now let the better boat win."

### THE DEFENDER GETS A CLEANING.

#### Columbia Awaits Her Turn at Bristol—Afloat by Wednesday.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 21.—The sloop yacht Defender was hauled up on the ways at the Herreshoff works to-day to have her hull cleaned. She was pulled up out of the water early this forenoon, and the crew at once began removing the marine growth and brightening up the discolorations below the water line. The yacht did not seem to be in very bad condition.

The underbody was painted in the afternoon for the first time in the history of the boat. The paint is of dark green, and was mixed in the Herreshoff works. If it proves of the requisite character after a good trial, and resists marine growth, it will undoubtedly be tried on the Columbia. Heretofore both boats have been painted as far as the water line, while the underbodies have been burnished.

The Columbia was stripped of her sails this forenoon and her boom and gaff were unshipped. As soon as the Defender gets out of the way the new sloop will take her place for a thorough cleaning. To-day it was thought likely that the Columbia would be afloat again by Wednesday. There are indications that her pine mast will be unstepped to-morrow. All the interior fittings were taken out of the new boat, and hereafter the officers and crew will live exclusively on the tender St. Michaels.

### NO RACE FOR CANADA'S CUP.

#### Genesee Failed to Round a Buoy After Beaver's Sail Came Down.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 21.—The first race for Canada's Cup for thirty-five foot yachts between the Genesee of Rochester, the American challenger, and the Beaver of Toronto, the defender, ended in an all-round fluke. Weather and position favored the Canadian yacht at the start. The wind was blowing twenty-five miles an hour, and the Genesee came out in double-reefed sails, and was lee rail under at that. The Beaver had on full canvas, and carried well. The course was twenty-one miles triangular, with the first leg a dead beat to windward.

In manoeuvring at the start the Beaver secured the windward position after a hard fight, but the Genesee got across 8 seconds ahead. The Beaver apparently gained on the Genesee in the 55 seconds the race lasted. The strain was too great for the Beaver's high rigging, and the throat halliard block pennant gave way and let the mainsail down with a run, wrecking the port arm of the spreader and loosening the shroud. The crew could not repair the damage, and the Beaver withdrew.

The Genesee continued on her course, apparently with an idea of covering the course alone and claiming the race. When she returned at 4:30, and Mr. George Evans, who was aboard as reperesentative of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the holders of the cup, announced that the Genesee had failed to locate the buoy, there was jubilation around the club house. The Genesee did not come within four miles of the buoy, and of course could not claim the race.

The Beaver will be in trim for to-morrow's race.

#### The Vaquero III. Wins at Newport.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced over the Jamestown-Bishop's Buoy course this afternoon for the cup offered by John R. Drexel, owner of Raccoon. The wind was strong from the south, and the start was made at 3:22 o'clock. The summary:

| Name and Owner. | Finish. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea | 5:55:09 | 2:33:09 |
| Asahi, Lloyd Warren | 5:56:41 | 2:34:41 |
| Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr. | 5:57:53 | 2:35:53 |
| Hera, Ralph N. Ellis | 5:58:43 | 2:36:43 |
| Dorothy, H. P. Whitney | 5:59:02 | 2:37:02 |
| Wawa, Reginald Brooks | 6:05:58 | 3:13:58 |
| Pollywog, A. H. Paget | 6:09:03 | 3:17:03 |
| Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer | 6:10:14 | 3:28:14 |

# O'BRIEN DEFEATS DOWNEY.

### Game Pugilistic Fight at the Coney Island Sporting Club—Downey Was Very Plucky.

"Jack" O'Brien of New York and "Jack" Downey of Broklyn put up one of the hardest fights, at the Coney Island Sporting Club last night, that have been seen in the vicinity of New York for a long time. They were to have boxed twenty-five rounds at 133 pounds, but Downey, after a splendid exhibition of gameness, was counted out in the nineteenth round, and the fight was awarded to O'Brien. From the start it was the latter's fight, for he was not only the better boxer, but his blows were harder and more effective than those of Downey. Downey, though beaten, punished his man severely, and was loudly cheered as he left the ring. The men are both at the top notch in their class, and the bout attracted about 6,000 spectators.

O'Brien started out in the first round on the aggressive, and began to fight hard at close quarters. His opponent seemed slow and listless, but soon freshened up, and gave as good as he took. He played with his left for O'Brien's ribs, and occasionally sent in a swing on the jaw, but before the third round was half over he had begun the roughing tactics which have cost him so many fights. O'Brien, too, started to rough it, and early in the fight was cautioned by the referee.

Two right swings in succession that landed on Downey's jaw in the fifth round almost brought the fight to an end, for they staggered Downey. He fought on, however, to the end of the round. Downey made a rally in the seventh round that improved his chances greatly.

The thirteenth round came near to being a fatal one for Downey, for O'Brien landed a left first and then a right on the jaw and staggered him. Then O'Brien sent in several sharp right jolts to the face and body, but Downey was quite strong even under the heavy punishment. Downey put up a clever exhibition of shrewdness in the seventeenth round. He was punched down and was apparently out, but while the referee was counting the fatal ten seconds, he jumped to his feet and smilingly came to the centre. He boxed on then until the bell rung. He repeated the same thing in the next round and showed more gameness than any fighter that has yet appeared at Coney Island. Four times he went down and then came up ready to fight, but he was very weak. He went down again twice in the nineteenth round, and the second time he got to his feet just after the bell struck. O'Brien had roughed it badly, and there were loud shouts of foul, but they were paid no attention to by Referee George Edwards.

### POINT JUDITH CLUB GOLF.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 21.—The annual open golf tournament at the Point Judith Country Club began to-day, with the preliminary round of eighteen holes in the morning, and the first round for the President's Cup and the Consolation Cup in the afternoon. Forty-three players competed in the preliminary round, the first sixteen qualifying for the President's Cup and the second sixteen for the consolation. It required a score of eighty-nine to qualify in the first-named and ninety-six for the consolation. M. R. Wright made the best score in the medal play, negotiating the eighteen holes in seventy-seven, but he was bested in the match play in the afternoon by Charles Hitchcock, Jr.

The old course was used, as the new one, which recently has been laid out, is not yet ready for play. The playing length, therefore, was comparatively short, and the low scores not at all surprising. The fair green was in good condition, but the putting greens were dry and rough.

### THE STORM IN NORTH CAROLINA

NEWBERNE, N. C., Aug. 21.—Reports from the coast of North Carolina, where the West Indian hurricane touched last week, are coming in to-day, and show that there were a large number of lives lost and much damage done to property. Fourteen fishermen tried to cross Pamlico Sound in skiffs, and were lost. Four bodies have been recovered on the banks, and searching parties are at work for others.

The schooners Goodwin and Aurora were wrecked. The L. R. Hill is ashore. The Beswick, and all hands, are reported lost. These losses all occured in Pamlico Sound.

It is believed that as many as sixty persons lost their lives in the storm.

# GEN. BUTTERFIELD BETTER

## But He Will Not Be Able to Resume Work on Dewey Reception.

## MAYOR VAN WYCK IS NOTIFIED

### The Chairman of the Committee Is Ordered by His Physician to Take a Long Rest.

*Special to The New York Times.*

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Since last Thursday night, when, sitting on the piazza of his country home, Craigside, at Cold Spring, Gen. Daniel Butterfield was attacked with what appeared to be a fainting attack, but which afterward proved to be a pronounced case of aphasia, he has been a very sick man, much more so than has been supposed.

Except that he has seemed to feel the heat more than usual, Gen. Butterfield has of late been in excellent health and spirits. He and Mrs. Butterfield have been at their country home for some months, but of late Gen. Butterfield has been making trips to New York almost daily. His duties as Chairman of the Dewey Reception Committee have involved considerable labor.

Last Thursday he was in New York and did a hard day's work. He returned to Cold Spring on an early evening train, apparently in good health, but complaining of the oppressive heat. Alighting from his carriage, he seated himself on the veranda of his home. He began fanning himself. Suddenly he was seen to collapse as though he had fainted.

He was carried into the house, and Dr. George W. Murdock, Gen. Butterfield's family physician, was summoned. He found the patient suffering from most serious brain trouble, and aphasia of the most serious type soon developed. This disease affects the patient's ability to express his ideas either in writing or speech. In one form the patient remembers the words which he wishes to utter, but cannot articulate them, although the vocal organs and power of articulation remain intact. This may be accompanied by sensory aphasia, which incapacitates the patient to comprehend the meaning of spoken words.

Gen. Butterfield appeared to be subjected to an attack of both. He could not utter a sound, and did not seem to comprehend what was said to him, and it was found necessary to call in consultation Dr. Holland of New York. Professor James of New York, an expert on aphasia, was called, but he was at his country place at Southampton. Dr. Banister of West Point, the army surgeon, was then also called to consult with Dr. Murdock.

Gen. Butterfield remained in the condition mentioned for nearly eight hours. Last night there was an improvement, which has continued to-day. Dr. Murdock, when he left the bedside of Gen. Butterfield to-night, said that the patient had not spoken from the time he was taken ill on Thursday night until twenty-four hours ago. He now talks rationally, however, and the physician looks for a still further improvement to-morrow.

Though Gen. Butterfield is now considered out of danger, he will not be able to again take up the duties of arranging for the reception to Admiral Dewey, and his place at the head of the Executive Committee will have to be filled by another man. Dr. Murdock said to-day:

"I wrote last night to Mayor Van Wyck telling him that the General's condition was such that he would be unable to resume the duties of the committee. It will be some time before he will be well enough to leave his home. I think he needs a long period of rest."

### VICE CHAIRMAN WILL BE CHOSEN.

#### Meeting Called to Name a Temporary Successor of Gen. Butterfield.

At the suggestion of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Secretary Foster of the Dewey Executive Committee has called a meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope for to-morrow. In view of the seriousness of the condition of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, the Chairman of the committee, it is likely that a Vice Chairman will be selected to take his place in carrying out the details of the celebration.

Capt. Robley D. Evans of the United States Navy called upon the Acting Mayor yesterday to consult with him in regard to the arrangements for the land and naval parades. Capt. Evans told Mr. Guggenheimer that he would go to Newport to-day, where he will consult with Admiral Sampson about the detail of ships of the Atlantic Squadron, which will participate in the reception to the Admiral of the fleet.

He will return in time to attend the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee.

### OLYMPIA LEAVES LEGHORN.

#### Five Men Reported Under Arrest for Attack on Her Sailors.

LEGHORN, Aug. 21.—The United States cruiser Olympia sailed from this port to-day. James A. Smith, the United States Consul here, went aboard to pay his respects to Admiral Dewey just previous to the departure of the warship.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The United States Charge d'Affaires, Henri Vignaud, has gone to Villefranche to receive Admiral Dewey, who is expected to arrive there to-morrow.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A special dispatch received here to-day from Leghorn, Italy, says that five men have been arrested there on the charge of attacking and wounding some sailers who had come ashore from the United States cruiser Olympia.

#### Dewey Home Fund Total is $19,128.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Dewey Home fund passed the $19,000 mark to-day. The contributions were $367, making a total of $19,128.

# HOUSEKEEPING IN PHILIPPINES.

### A Woman in Brooklyn Receives a Letter from Her Niece, Who Is Delighted with Life in the Islands.

A letter has been received by a woman in Brooklyn from her niece, who recently started housekeeping in Mainea, Philippine Islands. She says: "I never lived so well or so cheaply in my life. I have a Chinese cook for $12.50 a month. He hires a boy to help him. Sixty pounds of rice a month, at two cents a pound, is all the food they ask for.

"My health was never so good, in spite of the heat, which is pretty bad for this time of the year. I get up at 7 A. M., drive all the morning doing errands or calling on friends, rest with next to no clothes on till 3:30, then dress, for the afternoon people drop in from 4 to 6 or 6:30. At 7 we dine. There is but little calling in the evening, as the curfew is still in force, clearing streets at 8:30. The evenings are perfectly beautiful, but I get sleepy; am usually in bed by 9. If only this dreadful fighting were not going on, life in Manila would not be half bad, but of course there is always the danger of Chinese disease. The plague is raging in Bombay and Hongkong, only a few days away from us, but the authorities here are very careful, so I hope we will escape it. God help us if it gets here among our troops. I eat no meat except chicken, and no shellfish. Green vegetables do not grow here. Bananas and oranges seem to be safe enough, and the latter are very fine. I drink no fresh milk, but use quantities of Highland cream. At times I get vegetables, sardines, clam broth, soups, &c., from the Commissary Department at cost price; also tinned butter.

"I have learned a lot since I have started housekeeping, but it cost somctning the first two months before I knew what to do and what not. I first got rid of the horde of worthless, thievish Filipino house servants. These two Chinese do beautifully. The house runs itself. There is not much work in a tropical household, no stuffed furniture, all rattan bamboo, no ingrain carpets, all mats, no lace or other kind of curtains, but painted flexible screens, attached to the windows, no going up and down stairs. Everything is on one floor. By giving the cooks 25 cents apiece I can have as many visitors as I like, and I never even see the inside of the kitchen. He and the little boy do everything, get up the most fascinating meals, and the boy waits on the table very well. He can't speak English or Spanish. The cook speaks good Spanish, so I tell him what I want, and he tells the boy in Chinese. I will never be as comfortable again, but the place is heavily handicapped by disadvantages.

"Mrs. Russel, my neighbor, is going through the same experience I did in the beginning, and will not believe her native servants are robbing her right and left. They make her believe that the thieves come from the outside.

"I am too sleepy at night to do else than sit on the steps in the cool of the evening until bed time. I am never lonely; there are too many things to excite and trouble one in connection with our poor soldiers. Just at this moment I can hear the sound of the distant firing. Another fight is on, I suppose."

# NINE SOLDIERS ARE DROWNED.

### Part of the 24th Regiment Was Crossing a River—General Wheeler Reaches Manila.

MANILA, Aug. 21.—While a reconnoitering party of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, under Capt. Crane, was crossing the Mariquina River on a raft to-day the hawser broke. The current, very swift at that point, caused the raft to capsize, drowning nine enlisted men.

The United States transport Tartar, from San Francisco July 24, with Gen. Joseph Wheeler and his daughter, troops of the Nineteenth Infantry, and more than $1,300,000 in coin, has arrived.

Gen. Wheeler, who is well, landed and reported at headquarters.

### TO WELCOME VOLUNTEERS.

#### Pennsylvania Arranges for the Homecoming of Her Soldiers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—Arrangements have been completed for the reception of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, upon its arrival from California next Monday.

When the State line is reached a committee will meet the train and welcome the members home, and upon the arrival of the regiment in Pittsburg there will be a monster military parade through the principal streets of the city to Schenley Park, where dinner will be served, and swords and medals presented to the officers and men. Addresses will be made by President McKinley, Gov. Stone, Congressman Dalzell, and Lieut. Col. Barrett, and the regiment will then be finally dismissed.

On Tuesday, the 29th inst., Gov. Roosevelt of New York will present the members of the New Brighton company with medal from the citizens of that place.

### DR. SCHURMAN ON PHILIPPINES.

#### The Vital Issue Involved, He Says, is the Nation's Honor.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—President Schurman reached Ithaca to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Schurman and Mrs. Schurman's mother, Mrs. Munroe.

Since leaving Manila he has steadily refused to discuss Philippine affairs, although he has been besieged by reporters everywhere. To-day he consented to make several general observations. He said:

"First, the United States having assumed sovereignty over the Philippine Islands by virtue of treaty of peace with Spain, the Chief Executive of the Republic is engaged in establishing that sovereignty. The issue to-day is not a commercial one, although the natural resources of the Philippine Islands are of great value, and await only American capital for the development. Nor is the question one of political expediency or of party politics, although in its collateral branch there may be aspects on which political parties may properly divide.

"But the question to-day is neither one of commercial advantage nor of partisan politics. It is a purely moral question. The vital issue is the honor of the Nation, the protection of loyal Filipinos, and the fulfillment of our obligations to the nations of the world involved in our acceptance of sovereignty.

"Second, the means and agencies for the accomplishment of this end must be determined by the President, and it is well to bear in mind that the President understands the situation better than any one else, possibly excepting the Cabinet, as he is in receipt of information from a variety of sources, civil and military, and has the judgment of experts upon the facts reported. I have no doubt the President will soon effect a solution of the Philippine problem which will be entirely satisfactory to the American people. To his statesmanship and tried ability we may intrust the issue with perfect confidence."

### TRANSPORTS NEEDED FOR MANILA.

#### Quartermaster's Department Preparing for Movement of Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Quartermaster's Department, acting under instructions from Secretary Root, is negotiating for more transports for the Philippine service, and expects to soon secure several additions to the Pacific fleet.

Owing to the determination of Secretary Root to rush the new troops forward, the original schedula prepared in the Quartermaster's Department has been entirely disarranged, and it is the department's intention to have not only the first ten regiments afloat by the last of October, but also those to be raised under the last order.

#### Enlistments for Manila, 14,912.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The number of enlistments Saturday for the Philippines was 247, making a total of 14,912.

### CUBAN CENSUS APPOINTMENTS.

#### Lieut. Col. Sanger Made Director and V. H. Olmstead Assistant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Root has signed the order for the Cuban census. The order appoints Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger Director of the Census and Victor H. Olmstead Assistant Director. It was at first intended Mr. Olmstead should be Director and Col. Sanger Superintendent for the War Department. The change places the direction of the census more emphatically under the control of the War Department.

The census is to be completed by or before the 30th day of November. Col. Sanger will have his office in Washington and Mr. Olmstead in Santa Clara, Cuba. Under the Director he will have charge of the collection of all information, will fill vacancies which may occur among the Supervisors, and will appoint all enumerators and such special agents as may be necessary. The men who were nominated by Gen. Brooke as Supervisors were appointed. The Supervisors are to consult with the Assistant Director and nominate enumerators.

None of the census officers or clerks can enter upon their duties until they have subscribed to the oath prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The enumeration will commence on Oct. 16.

### MASONS ON STRIKE IN HAVANA.

#### Nine Thousand Are Now Out—Americans Quit in Sympathy.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The masons of this city demand an increase of wages. Yesterday about 4,000 workers held a conference, at which a strike was agreed upon. They ask $3.50 (American) per day for ordinary work and $4.50 for special work.

Two committees were elected, one administrative and the other representative. The American masons working in the city have gone on a sympathetic strike, and 9,000 men are now idle.

#### Major Tweedale Not Chief Clerk.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Major John Tweedale has not been restored to the position of Chief Clerk of the War Department, and consequently does not submit to Secretary Root a daily budget of business. During the last session of Congress, he was made a Major and Assistant Chief of the Records and Pension Office of the War Department. The Chief Clerk, since Major Tweedale's transfer, has been, and is now, John C. Schofield, formerly the secretary to Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn.

#### Marshall to Command the Scorpion.

Lieut. Commander W. A. Marshall has been assigned to the command of the converted yacht Scorpion, which has been completely overhauled at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and placed in commission as an auxiliary cruiser. The Scorpion will join the North Atlantic Squadron.

#### Suit Against Hounding Creditor.

*Special to The New York Times.*

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 21.—A unique damage suit has been commenced by D. H. McDonald, an agricultural implement salesman, against W. H. Carter, assignee of the J. F. Seiberling Company. McDonald admits that he owes the Seiberling Company $200, but says he has no property and cannot pay it. He declares he has been so hounded by the assignee, and so wickedly harassed in the latter's efforts to collect the money, that he has suffered greatly. He says also that his wages were attached, contrary to law, as he is a married man. He wants $5,000 damages.

# DR. CLENDENIN'S LOSSES

## Burning of Barn on Horace Greeley Estate Causes Excitement.

## CHURCH ENEMIES SUSPECTED

### The Minister Thinks He Is Being Persecuted Because of His Opposition to Dr. Briggs's Ordination.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The excitement in Westchester County caused by the burning of St. Peter's Church, in the village of Westchesterfi was increased this morning by the attempt to burn the barn on the old Horace Greeley estate, which is the Summer home of Dr. Clendenin, rector of St. Peter's Church. The minister thinks that both fires were of incendiary origin, and says that he feels sure that he is being persecuted by the members of the religious faction which objected to his opposition to the ordination of Dr. Briggs in his church. When the church burned he was here, and when the barn was burning he was in the village of Westchester.

Thomas Mills, the son of the caretaker of the place, Andrew Mills, at 4 o'clock this morning discovered flames in the frame barn on the property about three hundred feet from the house. He seized some patent fire extinguishers and went out to the barn, where he succeeded, after hard work, in putting out the blaze. An investigation was made, and it was clearly established that the fire was the work of incendiaries. When he reached the barn he found it full of heavy smoke, which had a peculiar odor. He opened the door to let it out and saw that a pile of lumber in one corner was burning. After putting it out he found that the building at that part had been thoroughly saturated with kerosene oil.

A large bottle containing a little kerosene and several charred pieces of newspaper was found near that corner of the building. The fire was kept a secret, and Mills telegraphed to Dr. Clendenin, at Westchester village, to come at once, so that he might himself take the first steps in the matter.

Dr. Clendenin arrived here on the noon train from Westchester, accompanied by his wife, with whom he will spend the greater part of the Summer vacation, going to Westchester Saturdays and returning Mondays. He said that he did not suspect any one and did not know that he actually had an enemy in the world, and hoped not. He said that he did not know what to think of the attempt to burn his barn, as it was so far from the house that unless there was a very strong wind blowing in its direction fire could not well communicate to it from the barn, especially as there are many large trees between the buildings.

He said that he would have a talk with the local police authorities and would see that the station agent and railroad employes kept a sharp watch upon all strangers arriving in the village, and that the police would probably be asked to do so, carefully watch all suspicious characters. With these precautions, he feels sure that no further attempts will be made to burn his property.

Dr. Clendenin would not say whether or not he would offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries who tried to burn his barn, as he did in the case of the church in Westchester, when he doubled the reward offered by the vestry by adding $1,000 of his own to it, making it $2,000.

Two negroes who were seen loitering near the Clendenin property late yesterday afternoon have been arrested on suspicion and are being held by the police.

Dr. Clendenin married the youngest daughter of Horace Greeley. They have always maintained a country home on the old Greeley estate. In 1891 the old homestead accidentally caught fire and was burned to the ground, with a large amount of valuable antique furniture and the library of the famous editor. Some time before Greeley's death he built a fine, large stone stable on the hill back of the homestead. After the homestead burned, Dr. Clendenin had this fine stable converted into a dwelling.

# BURNING OF ST. PETER'S.

### Police Capt. Dean and the Sexton, Butler, Believe in the Incendiary Theory.

Capt. Dean of the Westchester police appears to give credence to the theory of an incendiary in the recent burning of St. Peter's Church. Whether he agrees with the rector, the Rev. F. M. Clendenin, that the incendiary may have been incited to the act by the controversy between Dr. Clendenin and Bishop Henry C. Potter over the ordination of Dr. Briggs the Captain will not say. He sent an officer last night to guard the parsonage and the remaining church property. Dr. Clendenin had not returned to Westchester from his Summer home at Chappaqua at a late hour last night. He went at once to Chappaqua when the news of the burning of his stables was given to him.

Isaac Butler, the sexton of St. Peter's, is thoroughly convinced that an incendiary applied the torch to the church, and thinks the burning of the stables more than a coincidence. He says the pastor is convinced that his controversy with Bishop Potter over the ordination of Dr. Briggs and the enmity it aroused is responsible for the destruction of the property.

The sexton said last night that he attempted to ring the church bell when the fire was discovered and he was alarmed by Policeman Turner. When he seized the rope it fell on top of him, having been cut. When examined the next day it was found to be hacked in four places by a dull knife, evidently.

Butler says the fire was started in the organ chamber in the eastern end of the church, and avers that the incendiary used a large wicker basket, which usually contained vestments, to kindle the flames. The sexton says the door leading from the organ chamber to the choir chamber was always left open, and he recalled leaving it thus the night before the fire. The firemen found it closed. This was probably done by the incendiary, the sexton argues, to shield the view of the flames from persons in the street until sufficient headway had been made.

The sexton claims it is not true that the firemen had to batter in the doors. He says he was not "rattled," as his neighbors claim, and that he actually opened five of the six doors.

"Then," said the old man, "I went straight home and got my spectacles and opened the safe. I extracted quite a store of our most valuable records. I've been around here too long to get rattled over a little thing like the fire."

Fourteen years ago Butler, who was then sexton, as now, shot a burglar in the church. At that time the burglar had gained entrance through a window in the eastern end of the church, leading into a small room off the chancel.

Butler says the incendiary evidently gained access in the same way. Four diamond-shaped panes of glass were carefully removed from the window. A child's tombstone, just beneath, is tilted considerably, and the top is scratched, as if by a boot, and he says the criminal evidently stood on this stone while opening the window.

### DR. CLENDENIN CRITICISED.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

To-day's TIMES contains an article which makes it appear that the Rev. Dr. Clendenin and his vestry believe there is a close connection between the burning of their church, St. Peter's, and their refusal to have the ordination of Dr. Briggs take place in the lately burned edifice.

It seems almost impossible that a man occupying Dr. Clendenin's position could harbor such suspicion. Does the reverend doctor believe that anybody connected with the Episcopal or any other Church would stoop to such an act? There may be individuals belonging to religious societies who, under certain circumstances, may not be above taking a mean revenge for some personal cause, but it is impossible to believe any one who has taken an interest in the late controversy about the admittance of Dr. Briggs into the Anglican Church guilty of such an act. The very fact of having taken such an interest must place every one above suspicion of being capable of such a foul act as Dr. Clendenin seems to believe was committed.

History, which is incontrovertible, cannot show a case where men who were reformers or who could see ahead of their time, consequently favoring the abolition of antiquated beliefs and abuses for the benefit of mankind in general, ever committed such a dastardly act as Dr. Clendenin wishes to lay at the door of his late opponents. Men in favor of more liberal views in religious matters can well afford to bide their time to loosen the fetters binding and terrifying the unthinking, but they cannot afford to soil their hands, even if so inclined, by a dastardly crime. On the other hand, history furnishes innumerable instances where fanatics, religious or otherwise, have committed the foulest and most detestable crimes, excusing themselves with the old plea that "the end justifies the means."

Has Dr. Clendenin or his vestry any evidence connecting his late opponents with the burning of their church? If so, they must bring it forth at once and prosecute the guilty ones, whoever they may be; or has it been rancor only which made the reverend gentleman forget himself so far as to show to the world his true character. Does Dr. Clendenin and his vestry believe that He whom they profess to worship will accept their acts of pretention—do they believe that they can blind Him by accusations?

To me, whose sincere beliefs are such that men like Dr. Clendenin would condemn me to eternal punishment, it seems that this matter has now reached a point making it imperative for every believer in the doctrine of Christianity to insist that it be sifted to its very foundation, and if Dr. Clendenin be unable to substantiate his accusation, the safety of the Protestant Church demands his expulsion as one unfit to belong to any society, religious or secular, of honest men or women. VERITAS.

Aug. 21, 1899.

### PUERTO RICAN RELIEF FUND.

#### Contributions Are Not Coming in Very Rapidly.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Puerto Rican Relief Fund is not growing very rapidly. Contributions to date are:

New York, $45,923; Boston, $18,000; Philadelphia, $15,000; Baltimore, $3,500; Buffalo, N. Y., $1,100; Grand Rapids, Mich., $1,100; Davenport, Ia., $1,000; Washington, $973; Chicago, $853; Detroit, $685; Harrisburg, Penn., $500; Joliet, Ill., $500; Cleveland, $117; Indianapolis, Ind., $108; Lincoln, Neb., $100; San Francisco, $100; Columbus, Ohio, $85; Cheyenne, Wyo., $60; Milwaukee, $50; total, $89,754.

The following are among the American cities which are reported to have made no contributions whatever: St. Paul, Minn.; Thomasville, Ga.; Duluth, Minn.; Albany, N. Y.; Springfield, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; Lansing, Mich.; Bloomington, Ill.; Tacoma, Washington; Atchison, Kan.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; New Orleans, La.; Louisville, Ky.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Topeka, Kan.; Peoria, Ill.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mobile, Ala.; San Antonio, Texas; Akron, Ohio; Bay City, Mich.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Denver, Col.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Anaconda, Mont.

# JIMINEZ'S AGENTS IN CUBA.

### Recruiting for Dominican Revolution at Santiago—Expedition Was to Leave Havana Yesterday.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 21.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez is expected to arrive here, or at Manzanillo, in the course of a day or two. It is reported that an American, who was a passenger on the steamer with Jiminez at the time of the latter's arrest at Cienfuegos, overheard a conversation between Jiminez and two officers of the Cuban Army, in the course of which he offered them commissions in the Dominican Army.

The agents of Jiminez are very active among the Cubans here, two of whom, believed to be in his pay, being under surveillance.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The son of Jiminez is still being annoyed by would-be filibusters. Many former Cuban soldiers and Italians are offering their services, in spite of the fact, often repeated by young Jiminez, that he does not wish to organize an expedition.

It is rumored that an expedition, numbering between twenty and thirty men, will leave to-day, acting independently of Jiminez, though they will fight for him in Santo Domingo if his cause prospers.

### DOMINICAN JUNTA A MYTH.

#### An Official Statement Made by Gen. Jiminez's Agents Here.

Don Adriano Grullon and his cousin, Don M. C. Grullon, the representatives of the revolutionary party in Santo Domingo, who are here in New York, have been much exercised by the publicity given their affairs by the newspapers and "Gen." Moscoso.

They say that Mr. Moscoso never had anything to do with Gen. Jiminez except that he has had two or three letters from him and that the so-called Dominican Junta

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## TWELVE PAGES.

### WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

No two great public scandals are alike, but they all have this quality in common, that the rascals always get off if there be not a big popular awakening and an indignant demand for their exposure and punishment. If the public is listless and lets the newspapers do all the work the subject presently grows tiresome and is allowed to drop out of sight. The officers whose duty it is to initiate proceedings against the malefactors are not always keen to undertake their pursuit. They watch closely the signs and portents of public opinion, and if the people seem quite content to be robbed and remain calm and indifferent the prosecuting functionaries dismiss the matter from their minds and the rascals go altogether unwhipped of justice.

At the present moment one man, BIRD S. COLER, Controller of the City of New York, stands guard at the door of its Treasury beating back a gang of the boldest marauders who ever attempted to raid the public funds. They are a powerful band. Men of high place and great political influence are among their number. Both political parties are interested in the attempted crime. The "swag" upon which they have set their eyes, their desires, and almost their greedy hands, is immense—two hundred million dollars. Their own almost irresistible strength and the magnitude of the plunder make them exceeding bold. They have attempted to execute their design by passing a resolution in the Board of Public Improvements. They will renew that attempt, notwithstanding the exposure of the corrupt nature of the undertaking by Controller COLER and the newspapers. They have immeasurable audacity and they feel secure.

They are secure and they will triumph and the city will have to pay $5,000,000 a year for forty years for what it can get and own for less than half that money, and not one of these public marauders will ever see the inside of a prison cell if the people do not come to the support of the Controller in his brave fight. August is not a favorable month for great public awakenings, but there is an old country adage which says that the time to kill snakes is when they are around. The war horses and leaders of the old-time uprisings of the people are in Europe, at the seashore, or in the distant mountains. Besides, they are getting old. Are there no young men who burn with the desire to make an honorable reputation and earn the public gratitude as the one was made and the other was earned by SAMUEL J. TILDEN, by WHEELER H. PECKHAM, by ANDREW H. GREEN, by CHARLES O'CONOR, and by the other less prominent but not less courageous and stalwart men of the Committee of Seventy that took up the fight that THE TIMES had begun against the Tweed ring? "I know of no duty," said Mr. TILDEN in a speech at Cooper Union on Nov. 2, 1874, "paramount to that of standing by the people in this emergency."

It is not enough to stop the passage of the resolution ratifying the Ramapo Water Company contract. That would kill this job for the time being. It would not deter the conscienceless schemers of the company from renewing the assault in another way, and they might succeed; it would have no great deterrent effect as to corrupt jobs in general. We must not only kill the job, but seize and punish the corrupt men, both of the Board of Public Improvements and of the Ramapo Water Company who have attempted to perpetrate this stupendous steal. The truth about Section 471 of the charter must be laid bare; the history of the Ramapo Company minutely examined and exposed; the names of the men who really control it, and who would have been the chief beneficiaries of this steal if it had been effected must be put before the public; their negotiations with the undoubtedly corrupt men who tried to rush the contract through the board must be discovered and exposed; the inability of the company to perform what the contract stipulates must be shown; and such a terrible example must be made of these thieves that for a quarter of a century to come a career of public corruption in this city will be regarded as one of the most dangerous in which any man can engage.

But all this is a work of inconceivable difficulty. Its difficulty is very greatly increased by the probability that powerful men in both political machines are deep in the plot. It will not be possible for the Controller working with the help of the few public officials whose sympathy and assistance he can secure, to probe this conspiracy to the bottom and bring these eminent rascals to justice. The people must stand by him. They must help him. They must give public and continuous evidence that they take an interest in the giant labor he has undertaken in their behalf. It is their money he is trying to save, their enemies he is trying to detect and punish.

### THE EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.

The unfortunate and untimely Anarchist riots bear testimony to the excitement that prevails in France, but their testimony is only cumulative, and was not needed to establish the fact. There are testimonies of quite another order which establish it abundantly. One of them is the statement cabled the other day from the Journal des Débats, protesting against the course of the foreign press concerning the trial at Rennes. Another is the statement of Gen. MERCIER on the same subject which appeared in yesterday's papers.

It is to be borne in mind that there is no country in the world, unless it be our own, in which it is so necessary as in France to distinguish between the serious and the frivolous part of the press. The yellowest of our own journals are no more reckless and irresponsible than the great numerical majority of the French newspapers. But the Journal des Débats is one of the two most serious and responsible journals in Paris, and one of the most important in the world. That it should have been moved to make a protest, albeit in moderate and dignified language, against the unanimous course of the press outside of France is evidence that the excitement in France has extended to people who do not often lose their heads in seasons of popular emotion, and who are respected in great part for that reason. If the Débats were unmoved by the prevailing excitement it would perceive that to protest against the unanimous expression of the foreign press is nothing less or else than to protest against the opinion of mankind, and it would at the same time perceive the unwisdom and the futility of such a protest. There are of course occasions on which foreign opinion of the domestic affairs of a nation may safely be disregarded and even despised on account of the ignorance that prevails abroad upon the matter in hand. But this is as far as possible from being an occasion of that kind. The proceedings in the Dreyfus case are as well known in every other civilized country as they are in France itself, and every important journal in the world is represented in the courtroom at Rennes. It is simply a protest against the instructed judgment of the world that our Parisian contemporary is vainly entering.

As for Gen. MERCIER, his testimony to the prevailing excitement takes an entirely different form. Here is a man who, in the opinion of every one who has impartially followed the Dreyfus case, is a most flagitious criminal; who ought at this moment to be occupying the dock in the place of his victim. This conviction has been strengthened by his appearance on the witness stand as the unrelenting persecutor of the man whom he did not know to be guilty when he was forging evidence against him and whom he knows now to be innocent. In a normal condition of the public mind anything he might now say about the case would be accepted as evidence of nothing but his own impudence. Buthe not only comes forward to promulgate his own "theory" of his own case, but this theory turns out to be that foreign opinion is hostile to him and favorable to DREYFUS simply because "a majority of the foreign newspapers have been bribed by the Dreyfus syndicate." After all, the man had sense enough to get himself made Minister of War. That such a man should be emboldened to talk such stuff, with the expectation that any Frenchmen will be found to believe it, is perhaps the most startling testimony of all to the excitement under which the French public is laboring.

### RUSSIA'S PLANS IN THE EAST.

The editor of a St. Petersburg journal wrote recently to Field Marshal Sir LINTORN SIMMONS, a British officer of note, asking him to give in his paper an account of the British military and naval organizations. Instead of acceding to the request the Field Marshal publishes in the August Nineteenth Century a somewhat tart essay, the gist of which is that the editor of the St. Petersburg paper would do better to advocate reforms of certain kinds at home than to demand of an English officer what in any case would be improper for him to communicate. For instance, Russia is spending many million pounds sterling on a strategic railway to China which can never pay for itself and is required by no population; yet thousands of people are slowly dying of scurvy and starvation in some of the western districts of Russia within close hail of Moscow.

The impression that Russia is playing at once the most colossal and the finest game of politics with the other nations of Europe seems to pervade all the settlements in the extreme East. Ex-Consul BARRETT came home full of the idea that the United States must help to block Russia's game, and now President SCHURMAN has returned with the same cry. There never has been any doubt that the British and Japanese are bitterly opposed to the absorption of China by Russia; they could not be otherwise.

Half a century ago the Abbé HUC made the discovery that the reputed immobility of the Chinese was a myth, so far as revolutions and changes of government are concerned. A people that accepted with calm the entrance of Buddhism, Christianity, and Moslemism and allowed the Manchus to govern them on principles patented in this country by Tammany Hall, only revolting when the local bosses left them absolutely nothing to live on, can hardly be praised or blamed as the Immutable Folk. It is nonsense to say that nothing can change them. Change and progress are slow, but what they gain they hold a long while. If the ruling classes of China are once thoroughly convinced that the completion of the trans-Siberian railway means seizure by Russia they will put themselves in the hands of those who can organize them for defense. In the August Contemporary Review the pitiful state of China to-day is revealed by the reformer KANG YEU WEI, who had to flee before the Empress Dowager and her party of Court officials because the Emperor had listened to his arguments as to the best way of preventing Russia from swallowing the empire. Never was there a better picture drawn than this: "It is just like a building a thousand years old, with its roof broken and its pillars and beams rotten and about to tumble down. Yet the inhabitants of the house are mad with laughter or fast asleep and do not hear anything from outside. If they do it is to stop a leakage in the roof or another crack in the wall. Now those who dance are the Manchus, those who stop the leaking and the cracks are men like LI HUNG CHANG."

Russia is watching all this and helping the ruin. It is a realization of the angry mood of Europe, with the possible exception of France, that has induced the Czar to issue through the Minister of Finance the very remarkable statement regarding the port of Ta-lien-wan which was cabled recently. It is a sop to Cerberus, the watchdog whose three heads may be called England, Japan, and the United States. Following quickly on the Peace Commission it may be regarded as an even "slicker" piece of world-politics than that triumph of hypocrisy. "Only wait till the trans-Siberian is finished," cries the Czar, "and you shall have in Ta-lien-wan 'a free port during the whole period of the treaty for the merchant ships of all nations.'" "O peace, dovelike, godlike peace!" snuffles the Czar, as his people die of starvation and rot like sheep, while he prepares to spend £9,000,000 on warships and artillery and a strategic railway the world does not need, and careless of his oath grips Finland by the throat—"How beautiful art thou!" That immortal Briton Mr. Chadband, so typical of his country's politicians, way well gaze upon the Czar with admiration not unmixed with envy.

The only salvation for China is to repeat on a larger scale what was done for the Taeping rebellion, and more quickly, namely, call upon Americans to organize her vast resources during the next four years when the trans-Siberian will be finished, just as WARD and his comrade did before "Chinese" GORDON stepped in to complete their work. England cannot do it, because she is tarred with the pitch of land hunger, nor Germany because she is an imitator of England, nor France nor Japan for obvious reasons. American individuals and American capital can put strength into the inert mass without involving our Government in the least. Let us pursue our way without alliances and see whether the Great Democracy cannot win the prize from the Great Despotism by raising the Chinese to higher levels without asking of them an acre of land.

### HERESY AND ARSON.

The burning, for the second time, of St. Peter's, Westchester, is unfortunate and deplorable. The parish is historically one of the most interesting in Bishop PORTER'S diocese, and the church building, especially the interior as it was rebuilt and decorated some twenty years ago, after the former fire, is architecturally one of the most interesting churches in the suburbs of New York. It is doubtful whether the vestry could now do a better thing than to restore it as it was before the latest disaster.

It is familiar knowledge that when a man is burned out and is conscious that he had nothing to do with the burning out, he hesitates to believe that the fire originated by accident, and betakes himself to thinking what enemies he has made who might thus have revenged themselves upon him. When he starts upon this quest he seldom fails to find a suspicion plausible to himself.

The rector, wardens, and vestry of St. Peter's, even including the loyal and orthodox sexton, have started upon this search. They do not believe that anybody could have "found occasion" against them, except, as in the case of the prophet DANIEL, on account of their religion. That might have led them to suspect the neighboring Presbyterian, Methodist, or Baptist ministers or the emissaries of Rome who are plotting the destruction of our institutions in the Westchester Protectory. But it did not lead them to this. It led them to suspect that it was the refusal of the rector, sustained by his flock, to allow the heresy-stained BRIGGS to be ordained in his church which has led some friend of Dr. BRIGGS and enemy of orthodox religion to set fire to the church which has refused thus to be prostituted.

We have no hesitation in saying that we do not believe Dr. BRIGGS or Bishop POTTER or the standing committee of his diocese had any hand in the conflagration. We do not believe that the conflagration had anything whatever to do with the Briggs controversy. We do not believe that anybody is sufficiently interested in the Briggs controversy to set fire to a church on account of it. It has infamed certain waggish or cynical persons to write editorial articles in defense of the Christian religion with their tongues in their cheeks, and may have inspired more illiterate and zealous persons to write abusive letters to Dr. CLENDENIN on account of it. But that it has inspired arson we entirely disbelieve. And if the corporation of St. Peter's continue to suspect that it has done so, they may be advised to keep their suspicions to themselves and, most of all, not to mention them to the reporters. To do so is to expose themselves to a painful suspicion, the suspicion of a lack of common sense, and to the further suspicion that this is not the first public exhibition they may have made of their want of that valuable and sometimes essential quality.

### FULL DRESS AND THE "NOUVEAU RICHE."

A discussion which bids fair to have far-reaching results is going on in England as to the rights of managers of fashionable hotels to compel their guests to wear evening dress in the public dining rooms. The opposition comes, it seems, not from howling radicals or Socialists so firmly bent on promoting the rights of their fellow-men that they are willing to dictate how they shall dress, but from conservative clubmen, long accustomed to the usages of good society. The gentlemen who have been writing to the newspapers to protest against the rule of "evening dress essential" so rigorously enforced at the Carlton Hotel, for instance, are obviously not opposed to the swallow-tail coat and white evening waistcoat on their own account, but are fixed in their opinion that a public salle à manger is not the place to wear them.

One ripe East Indian, having "walked over from the Athenaeum Club" to get a change of provender at the new hotel, where it is rumored they even have green corn and tomatoes on the bill of fare in the right season, wearing presumably the comfortable tweeds suitable to a day's outing on the Thames, in narrating the painful incident which led to his return to his club's ample but conservative table, states clearly his belief that the owners of the offending hostelry deliberately cater to the "nouveau riche" and thus bar the comforts of their table to cultivated Britons, whose cherished custom it is to wear what they please and do likewise in the presence of inferior beings. It is said that lawsuits are already on foot to compel the hotel keepers to cease interfering with the comfort of such of their fellow-men as refuse to respect their rules but have money to pay for their fare.

In this country, while doubtless there are many worthy persons who deplore the disposition of the "nouveau riche" and other such small deer to wear the badges of respectability as sincerely as they deplore the National policy of expansion, yet the right of a hotel proprietor to make the rules for the government of his house is not often questioned. To be sure, in very few American hotels, comparatively speaking, is the wearing of full dress in the dining rooms required, but in such the "guests" are rarely refractory. It is so easy to go somewhere else. In England, however, compulsory full dress in hotels, theatres, and other public places has long been much more common than it is here, and one is impelled to the conclusion that the present incipient rebellion is aimed rather at the pride and pretense of the despised "nouveau riche" than at the dress coat. The British innkeepers' licenses compel them to serve any sober and quiet person, wherefore the complainants seem to have a strong case at the outset, but the "nouveau riche," alas! already have great influence everywhere and the means to strengthen it, and they will likely continue to buy their "exclusiveness" at the highest prices.

When Mr. HENRY JAMES began his career as an international novelist, it was the custom of English Dukes, accepting American invitations to the opera, to wear their tweeds and laced boots of the bulldog variety; but Time and the entente cordiale, with the establishment of which, we regret to say, Mr. JAMES has had nothing to do, has changed all that. There may, of course, be Americans among the despised "nouveau riche" of the elderly member of the Athenaeum Club, confining him to his mutton and cheese and peas cooked with mint in an unusually warm and appetite-destroying Summer, but his prejudices are clearly against all persons who make the garb of Society common by wearing it.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The feat of a practical joker at that eminently serious seaside resort Asbury Park on Sunday was not one of marked humor or originality, yet it unfortunately served the purpose of practical jokers in making many persons ridiculous in their own eyes, and in the still more important eyes of the joker himself. To him that was, of course, the real object. And that reveals the genuine smallness of the mind which indulges in the poor fun of inventing practical jokes. A man who can calmly exercise his ingenuity in devising schemes for making others laughable to himself is sadly in need of some good reason for existence. In the case to which reference is here made the joker nearly caused a riot in a peaceable resort and succeeded in getting himself arrested. It is reported that he is the winner of a bet by so doing, and that goes to show that he was mean enough to make others ridiculous in order that he might win a little money thereby. Fortunately for the reputation of humanity for intellectual progress, the playing of practical jokes is becoming rarer, and it ought to continue to do so. It is not in accordance with the policy of this journal to encourage disorders of any kind, but it is natural to wish that all persons who are the victims of practical jokes would turn to and soundly whip the jokers. Some of these gentlemen would then think twice before concocting plans for what they are pleased to call "fun."

—There is food for thought in the statement in the dispatch from Paris in yesterday's papers that the action of the mobs in the French capital is likely to injure the cause of the unhappy DREYFUS. The cable says, "A lamentable feature of the affair is that it will be regarded as a pro-Dreyfus demonstration and react greatly to the detriment of the chances of acquittal." Why should the rioting of a mob have any influence on the question of the decision of a court-martial? A street demonstration, whether it be in favor of the accused man or against him, is not evidence either direct or presumptive. It does not prove anything except that there are some very excitable persons among the French, and that can hardly be called a piece of news. It certainly is not the fault of DREYFUS, though he may be the cause of it. An unprejudiced American would as soon lay it at the door of the General Staff as at that of the prisoner. Yet the correspondent of The Associated Press, who is undoubtedly familiar with the temper of the French, gravely declares that a row in the streets of Paris is likely to injure the chances of the accused man. We can hardly imagine this being said of Anglo-Saxon people.

—So Mr. CROKER ran away from the reporters! We congratulate the reporters. Being largely in their line of business ourselves, we are interested in its success, and we regard it as a demonstration of success, in the day and the hour of a Ramapo water deal, that the reporters made the big chief of the Tammany braves take to his heels. But will not Mr. CROKER tell why he ran away? He says that he wished to escape interviews. Does any reporter wish to interview Mr. CROKER on disagreeable matters? And if so, why cannot the great and good man say that these are his private affairs? Or has he found that, in the classic language of some of his best braves, the reporters will not "stand for" that answer? Is Mr. CROKER suddenly stricken with coyness? This cannot be. But whatever the cause of his flight from the pestiferous and pestering reporters, it was useless. They are on his trail, and the white men will overtake the chief. One of the prime requisites of the reporter is to find big chiefs when they do not wish to be found. Mr. CROKER should remember the wise raccoon, which said, "Don't shoot; I'll come down."

—The list of accidents, or approaches to accidents, in the surf on the New Jersey coast on Sunday was not as large as it sometimes is, but it will suffice to point a moral, if not to adorn a tale. One man succeeded in swimming out so far that he had difficulty in regaining the beach, and had to be assisted. The state of the surf on the Jersey beaches on Sunday was such that really sane persons staid close to the shore and did not venture out beyond the ropes. The breakers were running fully six feet high, and there was a strong undertow. At low water it was not deep on the outer bar, but the water after each breaker ran breast high, and the offset, after the wave was spent, was strong enough to carry one off his feet. In spite of this state of the sea there were persons who were not satisfied with the amount of water to be found inside of the bar, where it was deep enough for swimming, but who went out to ascertain whether they could find trouble on the outer bar. That all who did so were not drowned was more the result of good luck than of skill. Those who did not get into trouble will probably try it again, and the next time the fates may not be so kind to them. It is hard to conceive any feat more foolhardy than swimming out to sea a long distance. If a man desires to swim a long way, he can start at Sandy Hook and swim to Cape May without going into water that is over his head more than two or three times. But that plan never seems to meet with favor when it is suggested to these venturesome persons.

—Much has been written of the pluck of the soldiers who keep on fighting after they have been painfully wounded. And much has also been printed about the pluck of the football players who will not give up the battle in spite of injuries and suffering that would appal the ordinary man. But both the soldier and the football player are in the midst of intense excitement, which acts as an incentive and supports them in the face of agony. The humble bicyclist, however, working the treadmill of his solitary toil, shedding the drops of his lonely perspiration on the dusty roads, and having no greater glory ahead than the record of a century run, a thing which any one else may have for a little labor, has no incentive to ride in spite of wounds and physical agony. What, then, are we to say of the woman who fell from her wheel the other day and broke her leg, and who forthwith remounted her untrusty steed and proceeded to pedal until she sank fainting from sheer suffering? Shall she not also have a niche in the temple of fame? No; for she was not fighting either for her country or her college. She was only a bold and determined bicyclist, who was bound to ride her wheel at any cost. But would any one except a wheelwoman have done as she did? Did you ever hear of a pedestrian so determined that he would walk with a broken leg?

### DEWEY'S HOMECOMING.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I am a poor countryman, knowing very little of what is going on. I do not even know to a certainty whether the name of our President is Hanna or McKinley! So you will not wonder at my asking you to tell me, if you can, why our great naval hero, Dewey, is coming home in such a roundabout (I was going to say a round the world) way? It is not to pose; he is not that kind of a man. It cannot be for his liver, as your canary-colored contemporary wants to make us believe. It is not to show to the benighted despots of Europe that we are first in war as well as first in peace. Our opera-bouffe war with Spain, and our glorious (?) campaign against those nasty Filipinos do not warrant it.

Can it be that what our village school teacher said the other day is true:

"That Dewey is under strict orders from the powers that be not to show his nose in this country before the first of October, the Administration thinking that by that time surely our glorious conquest of the Philippines would be achieved, and all objections to slaughter of defenseless men and plundering and looting of houses forgotten in success."

The Dewey interview reported in your valuable paper this morning shows that our hero's views regarding the Philippines may not exactly suit our present rulers. He may say that when he and the Filipinos fought side by side against Spain, the common object was to secure them independence and self-government.

He may say that he had, and may still have, in his mind and his heart certain words that I remember having read when a boy in an obsolete document called the Declaration of Independence of the United States, viz.:

"No just government can exist without the consent of the governed." COG.
New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

### THE "ATTACK ON DOUBT."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It would seem that no fair-minded person, be he orthodox Christian, agnostic, or atheist, could read the "Attack on Doubt" by the Rev. Mr. Morse, as reported in to-day's issue of your paper, without becoming indignant. Mr. Morse starts out with the sweeping assertion that "the moment a man begins to doubt, that moment he weakens morally or modifies his judgment of evil." While any one is of course entitled to hold this as a theory, it should not, as here, be stated as a fact without some proof of its verity.

One of the instances cited by Mr. Morse in support of his statement is that of Cashier Valentine, who, it is confidently asserted, "first under Satanic inspirations began to doubt," and yet there is not a particle of evidence offered that Valentine ever was a believer, or that having been a believer, he began to lose faith in Christian teaching, or that having become a doubter, his downfall was the result of such change in him; and so with every case referred to, though in one Mr. Morse has the grace to say that "he believes" the sins of the man he is discussing are the result of doubt; if he had confined himself to theorizing in the other cases we would have no criticism to make.

Possibly the most remarkable statement reported as having been made was that "a doubter thinks that Tammany Hall is as good as any church, and its gallant chieftain as virtuous as the Apostle Paul." We congratulate Mr. Morse on the labor he must have undergone in order to give us the above assurance, and would like to inquire whether he investigated the religious history of members of Tammany, or the political proclivities of doubters. We are not disposed to believe that any rational human being holds any such absurd notion about Tammany or Croker, and it is our good fortune to know several doubters who are as honest and conscientious in their political affiliations as any citizens of our acquaintance.

On top of the absurd statements above quoted the reader is told that Ingersoll was not a thinker, but an illogical declaimer, and that Christianity is the champion of free thought. What a foundation for an accusation of lack of logic! H. M. S.
New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

### THE POLITE WEST INDIAN NEGRO

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It was not, nor is it, my intention to enter into a discussion about "African Morals" or "Black and White Equality." I took the liberty to correct an evident error in the heading of an article in your interesting newspaper, and at the same time make an observation. The observation was brought about by what I have seen right here in New York City, and if "P. L." will take the trouble to follow his own advice and use his eyes, he may see in our Sixth Avenue elevated (which is considered as being the one which carries the best class of people) the following common occurrence:

The train is full of passengers, a negro occupies a seat; many white women are standing; the negro retains his seat; the white women retain their hold of the straps. As often as not a white man will rise and give his seat to a white woman, the negro still retaining his seat.

In no part of the West Indies would a negro dare to retain his seat when the commonest white woman entered the conveyance. V. VIDAL.
New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

### Protect Them from Themselves.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Nothing in the news line has pleased me so much as your issue of the 28th of July, received by our fruiter, the Agnes, only a few days ago. Your article on sham republics must have been written by some one very conversant with this country, for I, after a residence of twenty-seven years and having seen four Presidents in one year, can scarcely add to it.

The simple fact is that our good Uncle Sam has now to put his shoulder to the wheel, as Europe rightly expects of him, take charge of all these playthings down here, and protect them from themselves, as he almost morally has promised to do.
E. M. KEMHARDT.
San Lorenzo, Samana Bay, Republic of Santo Domingo, Aug. 11, 1899.

### Nuisance Near St. Mary's Park.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Allow me space in your paper to give vent to my feelings in reference to what I, with many others, consider an abominable nuisance. On a piece of ground belonging, I presume, to the St. Mary's Park is a carousel. Attached is an organ, which on Sundays makes the air discordant with its incessant noise from an early hour in the forenoon until late in the afternoon. I am not by any means a crank and not averse to good music—which, thanks to the authorities, is provided. But what I object to is this continual grind of a squeaky organ, giving one the impression that beautiful Coney Isle is at our back garden, instead of many miles away.
H. W. NEWMAN.
New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

### Bleeding at the Nose.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your correspondent, "G. L. A.," tells one way to stop nosebleed, but ignores the fact that nosebleed often occurs at some inopportune moment, when blotting paper is not at hand. I have never yet failed to stop my nose bleeding by simply extending my hands above my head as high as possible. Every one should know this. SIMPLIS.
New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

### NUGGETS.

**The Title Ready.**

Mr. Guerin should write a book entitled: "Me and France; or, How I Stood Off the Republic."—Indianapolis Journal.

**The Socialist.**

"What is a Socialist, papa?"

"A Socialist, my boy, is a man who is ready to agree to divide anything that he doesn't own."—Chicago Post.

**Particular.**

Man—These eggs are not done!

Woman—I had them in the water precisely forty-three and three-quarters seconds, as you directed.

Man—Doubtless your watch is fast.—Detroit Journal.

**A Sincere Tribute.**

"Gilfoyle takes a broad and statesmanlike view of national affairs," remarked Callowhill.

"May I ask what you mean by a broad and statesmanlike view?" asked Gummey.

"Why, er—er—Gilfoyle thinks as I think." Detroit Free Press.

**The Fate of the Other.**

"My elder brother always got humored because he was the biggest."

"Yes?"

"And my other brother got humored because he was the littlest."

"How about you?"

"Well, I had to behave myself."—Chicago Record.

### THE SPHINX ON THE MAINE BEACH.

Holman F. Day in Lewiston Journal.

The Governor is waiting with his pen point poised in air
To call a Fall election for to fill a vacant chair;
And all the eager aspirants in district number one
Are anxious for the signal so the thing can be begun;
They're standing round a-waiting for the word from Mister Reed,
Their toes are on the chalk line and the word is all they need.
But Mister Reed
In "knicks" and tweed,
Is out of reach
On gay Grand Beach.
With caddie and with steel-tipped cleek
He strides abroad and will not speak.
O, see him loom upon the links!
My sakes, but isn't he a Sphinx!

A long and grim procession of interrogation points
Are running up against him with the ague in their joints.
They stand around and watch him while he foozles and he punts,
They rap the questions at him, but he only nods and grunts.
They hold their breaths and hearken and dodge the ball and skip
But ne'er a tip or token rolls from off that silent lip.
O, Mister Reed,
Why don't you heed,
And give the crew
A hint or two?
For tympanums are warped, you know
A-harking for the word of "Go."
And necks are full of cricks and kinks
From being cocked to watch the Sphinx.

O, wink your eye or whistle or wiggle-wag your thumb;
The crowd will take the hint all right though you continue dumb.
There are ballots to be printed and speeches to be made,
And bands a-needing money for the music to be played.
We hate to see you leave us now, but if you're bound to go,
For heaven's sake why say so, and give the gang a show.
Ah, Mister Reed,
What is the need
Of keeping sealed?
Please start the field!
For York is rearing hot, you know,
While Dark Horse Portland's lying low,
We want some campaign rinky-dinks;
Speak up, speak out, let's hear, O, Sphinx.

## RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICANS.

### Acting Mayor Guggenheimer Gives Out the Letter of Secretary Root Telling of the Work.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday gave out the letter of Secretary of War Root respecting the General Committee on Puerto Rican Relief named on Saturday. The Secretary says:

"The generous response of the American people to the call for the relief of the people of Puerto Rico, involving the collection of food and supplies of different kinds under many different committees in different parts of the country, makes it necessary to systematize somewhat the work of relief. With this view I have determined to request the following gentlemen to act as a 'Central Puerto Rico Relief Committee,' to which I shall request all local committees to report, and which may perform the very necessary duty of co-ordinating the procurement and furnishing of supplies, concentrating the money furnished in one fund and regulating its expenditures so that the supplies furnished may conform to the requirements in character and quantity, and confusion and waste of effort be avoided."

After giving the names of the committee, which have been published, the letter continues:

"The work of distribution in Puerto Rico will continue under the directions of Military Governor Gen. Davis, who is devoting himself to the work with admirable judgment and sympathy. The actual transportation of supplies will continue under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department of the army. Between these agents of transportation and distribution on the one hand, and the great number of local committees, none of which knows what the other is doing, on the other hand, the new General Committee is expected to stand.

"It is not anticipated that beyond forming the original organization very great time or labor will be required of the committee, the work being in the main of a character to be transacted by a secretary and a clerical force, with the possible assistance of a small Executive Committee."

The Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association has already given orders to purchase clothing of the same general character as that sent down to Puerto Rico on the McPherson and the Evelyn, to be shipped on the transport McClellan, which sails from Pier 22, Brooklyn, at noon to-morrow.

The Secretary of the committee was notified yesterday that the Windsor Company of North Adams, Mass., would ship a case of calico, and that the Renfrew Manufacturing Company of Adams, Mass., would ship a case of ginghams through the association's committee.

The Hines Underwear Company of Cohoes, N. Y., has also notified the committee that it will forward knit undershirts. Lehn & Fink of 128 William Street announce a donation of medical supplies to the amount of $50. The National Biscuit Company will ship fifty barrels of bread.

Subscriptions to the fund previously acknowledged amounted to $14,295.10. Subscriptions received yesterday were as follows:

W. L. Detmold, $10; E. N. Townsend, Jr., $5; Knapp & Van Nostrand, $10; William Iselin & Co., $250; John Goodwin, $100; Park Avenue Hotel by William H. Earle, $50; Julius Stenfeld, $5; Lewis & Conger, $25; Howells Brothers, $25; Hotel Imperial, by Robert Stafford, $50; P. K. Wilson & Son, $25; Anne Dyer Quigley, $10; Stewart, Warren & Co., $25; Alice G. Chase, Searsport, Me., $2.50; Anonymous, $10; H. A. Rosenfeld & Co., $10; S. Winterbourne & Co., $10; Henry Ettelson & Co., $5; E. B. Renwick, $10; The Abe Stein Company, $25; The Cook & Bernheimer Company, $50; Austin, Nichols & Co., $100; Sherman, Reid & Co., $50; "C. S." Northbourgh, Mass., $5; E. B. Kuhn, Springville, N. Y., $1; E. Schuyler, Hampton, Va., $2; "K. G. G.," Providence, R. I., $25; Bassett Brothers, $10; Zucker & Josephy, $10; J. S. Hart, $10; Miller & Brother, $10, and George Legg, $10; through C. W. Farmer, editor Millinery Review, T. G. Selley, Son & Co., Carleton, $5; John A. King, $100; A. R. Whitney, $100, and W. Stoddart, $10. Total, $15,450.60.

The National Bank of North America, designated by the Secretary of War as depository for the funds contributed for the relief of the Puerto Rican sufferers, has received up to date the following contributions:

Previously acknowledged, $18,281.38; Cornelia R. Little, Morristown, N. J., $5; G. H. Kent, city, $10; cash, $2; cash, $5; F. Berkemeyer, Sellersville, Penn., $10; George Champe, Bloomington, Ind., $5; M. P. Thomas, Schoolcraft, Mich., $50; Virginia L. W. Fox, Portsmouth, N. H., $50; Mary Hogan, St. Joseph, Mo., $5; the Rev. A. Kelly, Scruen, Ga., $1; W. J. Overlocker, city, $25; Anna L. Brodhead, East Mauch Chunk, Penn., $2; G. L. Elliott, 56 Wall Street, $25; W. W. Cole, Allenhurst, N. J., $25; R. B. Paddock, Brooklyn, N. Y., $2; J. W. Harper, Hartford, Conn., $10; S. V. White & Co., 5 Wall Street, $25; O. A. Jillson, Providence, R. I., $5; Mrs. S. A. Snyder and Mary A. Snyder, Champaign, Ill., $5; through The Providence Journal, $289; Dorman B. Eaton, Brattleboro, Vt., $15; A. C. Frost & Co., Chicago, $10; ladies of Fort Griswold House and cottages, Eastern Point, New London, $220; Charles W. Livermore, Pasadena, Cal., $5; Citizens' Exchange Bank, Ellwood, Ind., $5; F. W. Bickley and wife, Mexico, Mo., $5, and Thomas Calderwood, Lyons, Ga., $100. Total, $19,197.44.

The following contributions to the New York Maritime Exchange Relief Fund were received yesterday by Chairman Knowlton and acknowledged by Superintendent Houghton:

Johnson & Huggins, $100; John Bliss & Co., $5, and Hygeia Distilled Water Company, $25.

This makes a total of $6,642, of which $5,000 was cabled to Gen. Davis at Puerto Rico last week.

Col. F. B. Jones announced yesterday that the transport McClellan, which will sail to-morrow from Pier 22, Brooklyn, will take to Puerto fully 1,050 tons of food. Mayor Kent of Davenport, Iowa, sent a box of clothing, Holy Trumpeters, Kings Daughters, have contributed two boxes of clothing, and W. H. Fleming, the private secretary of the Governor of Iowa, has notified Col. Jones of a proposed shipment.

## HURRICANE DEATH LIST GROWS.

### Estimated that 2,500 Victims Have Been Buried in Ponce Alone.

PONCE, Aug. 21.—It is now estimated that the bodies of 2,500 victims of the recent hurricane have been buried, that 1,000 other persons were injured during the storm, and that 2,000 people are still missing.

There are opportunities here now for investors. There is the greatest lack of money for repairing damages, replanting, and replenishing stocks. The Alcaldes appointed committees for the distribution of relief stores, &c., but the military authorities objected to it.

Ponce is healthy, although bodies continue to be found in the fields. The authorities have decided to burn the ruins of Yabuco.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 21.—It is reported from the Island of Montserrat that a deplorable state of affairs exists there. Assistance is urgently needed to save the people from misery and starvation. At St. Kitts and Antigua also great destitution prevails, and the outlook is bad.

### Repairing the West Indian Cables.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 21.—The cable connecting San Juan de Puerto Rico with Jamica was repaired at midnight Sunday off Arecaibo. The break was due to the Arecaibo River's outflow, which covered the cable with huge trees, sugarcane, and rubbish. The cable ship Grappler is now working on the Ponce-Jamaica cable.

## LONDON AIDS STORM'S VICTIMS.

### Lord Mayor Remits £1,500 as the First Installment of Relief Fund.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Lord Mayor has remitted £1,500 as the first installment of the West Indies relief fund.

## TWO TRANSPORTS ARRIVED SAFE

Word was received yesterday of the safe arrival at San Juan of the transport Kilpatrick and at Cienfuegos of the transport Burnside. Their delay was said to be due rather to quarantine than to the storm, which it was feared had detained them. Several vessels which arrived yesterday brought news of encounter with the elements. The steamer Lancelot, from the west coast of South America, met heavy gales on Aug. 18, 19, and 20, in which the tarpaulins were washed off the hatches and water let into the holds. The Asiatic Prince, from Santos, had gales on Aug. 20, and the steamship Nasmyth, from Brazilian ports, had her decks flooded off Hatteras during the storm on Aug. 19.

The steamship City of Kingston reported that, on the outward passage to Jamaica, she passed through large quantities of trees, plants, and other materials off Cape Maysi, Cuba, which had been washed off shore by the hurricane. The steamship Floriston, which arrived yesterday from Cardiff, reported that on Aug. 10, in latitude 51.29, longitude 13.40, she passed a co

# KAISER'S CABINET RESIGNS

## Defeat of the Canal Bills Leads to This Action.

## DIET MAY BE DISSOLVED

### Socialists Applaud the Stand of the Agrarian Junkers — Emperor Will Make His Decision To-morrow.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—During the afternoon a Cabinet meeting was held at the residence of Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and the whole Cabinet agreed to resign. The acceptance of the Ministers' resignation is uncertain.

Emperor William will return to Berlin on Wednesday, when, according to the Neueste Nachrichten, he will preside at the Cabinet Council and decide what steps are to be taken.

The newspapers of the city recognize the fact that the rejection by the Diet of the Canal bill marks an epoch in the political history of the country, and point out that the Conservatives, for the first time since the formation of the empire, have openly defied a mandate of their sovereign.

One of the results of the present political situation is that the Socialists are applauding the firmness of the Agrarian Junkers "in upholding the principles of Constitutional right."

The question of the dissolution of the Diet as a result of the defeat of the Canal bill is much talked about, but such a step is not likely until the upper house has approved the new Civil Code.

Opinion is much divided as to what Emperor William may do in the matter, many persons believing that the resignation of the Ministers will be accepted. In any case, it is asserted, the Government will have to encounter in the next elections a great moral force, the Conservative Junkers having hitherto been invariably on its side.

All kinds of rumors are bruited. One paper asserts that the Kaiser has accepted the resignation of the whole Cabinet. Others are of the opinion that the fall of Dr. von Miquel will entail the fall of the Prince von Hohenlohe also, but nothing will be definitely known until the Emperor arrives.

The newspapers are still actively commenting upon the difficulties of the situation.

The Prussian Ministry, which has resigned, must not be confounded with the so-called Imperial German Ministry, which is simply council of Secretaries of State. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, is President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was appointed Oct. 4, 1894. The other portfolios are held as follows:

Vice President of the Council, Minister of State, and Minister of Finance—Dr. Johannes von Miquel, appointed Jan. 25, 1890.

Minister of Public Works—Herr Thielan, June 22, 1891.

Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction, and Medical Affairs—Dr. Julius Robert Bosse, March 24, 1892.

Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests—Freiherr von Hammerstein-Loxten; October, 1894.

Minister of Justice—Dr. Schönstedt; October, 1894.

Minister for Interior—Freiherr von der Recke; Dec. 9, 1895.

Minister of Commerce—Herr Brefeld; June 27, 1896.

Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. von Gossler; Aug. 14, 1896.

Imperial Secretary of State for Interior—Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner; Sept. 1, 1893.

It was reported over a month ago that the Prussian Ministry would resign if the Conservatives continued to resort to impossible amendments in order to kill the bills. But on June 30 an amendment was voted, inserting 2,000,000 marks for preliminary work on the Oder. This, it was said, much improved the chances of the bills. At that time it was even believed that should the Ministry resign the Emperor would give the portfolios into the hands of a Liberal Ministry.

## GERMAN OFFICIAL INSOLVENT.

### Charged with Using His Position to Aid Speculation.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Baron Froich, a high Government official, has become insolvent and bankruptcy proceedings have been commenced against him.

It is asserted that he misused his official position for the purpose of launching a number of industrial enterprises which have resulted in losses to the persons who interested themselves in them.

## THE FRENCH SHORE DISPUTE.

### A Speedy and Satisfactory Settlement Probable.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 21.—The Colonial Government has been informed by the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, that negotiations for the settlement of the French Shore dispute are progressing between Great Britain and France, and that he is hopeful of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement.

It is believed that matters are going well because the French warships are to withdraw from the coast at the close of August, two months earlier than usual.

## THE MONTGOMERY AT RIO.

### She Rescued the Crew of the British Steamer Nettleton.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 2..—The United States cruiser Montgomery arrived here last night from Montevideo. She reports having rescued the crew of the British steamship Nettleton, Capt. Vigers, from Norfolk, July 25, for Rio Janeiro, which went aground at Marica, twenty miles east of this port.

All the crew of the Nettleton were saved. The vessel's forepeak and forehold are full of water, but the second hold and the afterhold are tight. Lighters have been sent to her assistance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A cable message received at the Navy Department today announced the arrival of the cruiser Montgomery at Rio Janeiro. She will join the gunboat Wilmington in guarding the interests of the United States in South American waters. The Chicago, which has just completed the circumnavigation of Africa, is expected to arrive at Rio shortly on her way to the United States. Soon after his arrival at New York Rear Admiral Howison will be placed on the retired list on account of age.

### The Malarial Mosquito Found.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Major Ross, who is in charge of the expedition to investigate malaria, sent out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases, cabled to-day from Sierra Leone: "The malarial mosquito has been found." The expedition was sent out to West Africa on the theory that malaria is disseminated by the swamp-frequenting mosquito. The British Government will be asked to send a scientific force to work in conjunction with Major Ross.

### Changes in Ministry of Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 21.—Difficulty is being experienced in reorganizing the Ministry. Senhor Olyntho de Magalhaes is going to Switzerland to relieve Senhor Epitacio as Minister to that country. The former will be succeeded by Senhor Severino, and Senhor Maia will take the portfolio of Industry and Railroads.

### Walter Wellman Leaves Tromsoe.

TROMSOE, Island of Tromsoe, Norway, Aug. 21.—Walter Wellman, leader of the Wellman polar expedition, which arrived here Aug. 17 on the steamship Capella, having successfully completed explorations in Franz Josef Land, left Tromsoe to-day for the South.

### Measures to Relieve Russian Famine.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Russian Government, according to a dispatch to The Times from Odessa, is energetically arranging measures to alleviate the famine in the districts of South Russia.

### Chilian Cabinet Has Resigned.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Bank of Tarataca and London has received news that the Chilean Ministry has resigned. The Cabinet was formed on June 27 to succeed the Conservative Ministry, which resigned on June 2.

### Famine on East Coast of Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Church Missionary Society has received a report stating that 40,000 persons have died of famine on the East Coast of Africa.

## AUSTRALIA'S NAVAL RESERVE.

### Measures for Improvement and Increase Recommended.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 21.—A conference of naval officers, representing Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, held here to-day, adopted resolutions recommending an increase in the naval reserve under conditions suitable to the colonies, and an amalgamation of the existing naval permanent establishments, the latter to be an instructional staff and a nucleus for the reserve.

It was also recommended that the force should be maintained and controlled by the Federal Government, the Admiralty to provide ships, effective in time of war, to be stationed at the principal ports for training the local forces in time of peace.

## RACE RIOT IN BOHEMIA.

### Four Deaths Result from a Quarrel Between Czechs and Germans.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Aug. 21.—Serious disturbances have taken place at Gradlitz, a town fifteen miles north of Koniggratz, due to racial differences between the Czechs and Germans. A detachment of gendarmes, who were guarding the municipal buildings, were stoned from an adjacent public house. They were unsuccessful in their attempt to clear the house of their assailants, but made several arrests.

During the night the gendarmes were fired on, and they charged on the mob with drawn swords. Four persons were killed, and several others were injured.

Troops and further reinforcements of gendarmes were sent to the scene of the disturbances, and eventually quiet was restored.

## A GERMAN OPINION OF CHINA.

### Ex-Minister Says that Russia Now Has All that She Wants.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Baron von Heyking, the late German Minister at Peking, who has arrived here on leave of absence for a year, has declared in an interview that Russia does not intend to extend her possessions in China.

He added that a China-Japan treaty is impossible because of mutual hatred, and declared that Germany's Chinese interests lie in the direction of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

### Minister Conger on a Tour in China.

TIEN-TSIN, China, Aug. 21.—The United States gunboat Princeton has left Taku for Niu-Chwang and southern ports, having on board the United States Minister, Edwin H. Conger, who is on a tour of Consulate inspection.

## GOV. VOORHEES DENOUNCED.

### Chairman Gottlob of the New Jersey Trades Federation Says Corporations Ran Riot at Trenton.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 21.—Foster M. Voorhees and the last New Jersey Legislature were denounced at the afternoon session of the annual State Congress of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, held today in the Common Council Chamber. In his annual report, H. J. Gottlob, Chairman of the Executive Board, said:

"The workingmen of New Jersey should remember for a long time the doings of the last Legislature for its failure to keep the promises made by its leaders with no intentions of fulfilling or carrying out the same when made. The corporate and trust interests received the unwavering attention desired for their measures, and their influence, through the lobby, ran riot over the walls of legislation. The first bill vetoed by the trust-infatuated Governor of the State was a labor bill, providing a remedy to secure to employes the collection of wages. Two crumbs of comfort were dropped by the wayside, and the passage was secured of a semi-monthly cash bill, the latter becoming a law without the Governor signing or approving it."

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the present system of choosing State and United States Senators, and urging every effort to secure Constitutional amendments to provide for election of State Senators on a basis of population and United States Senators by popular vote. Other resolutions adopted denounced the action of the Government in sending troops to quell the disorders at strikes of miners in Idaho, and asked Congress to see that troops were only used for Constitutional purposes, quieting insurrections or repelling invasions, and not for oppressing workingmen's unions; declaring that all statistics of labor should be prepared on a non-partisan basis, by non-partisan boards, and demanding Federal legislation to prevent the transportation of convict-made goods from one State to another.

Resolutions were adopted this afternoon placing the federation on record as opposed to all strikes until all efforts at arbitration had proved failures, and then only after the matter had been fully discussed by the union affected by the difficulty.

Officers were elected by the federation this afternoon as follows: President—Henry Hubschmitt of Paterson; Vice Presidents—Charles Curtis of Newark, and William Callaghan of Passaic; Secretary—B. Frank Dunphy of Camden; Assistant Secretary—George B. Gannon of Newark, and Treasurer—J. Howell Reeves of Bridgeton.

## SHOOTING IN CENTRAL PARK.

### Apparent Attempt of a Discharged Soldier to Kill Himself Causes Much Excitement.

The afternoon throng about the Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street entrance to Central Park was excited yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock by the apparent attempt of a former soldier returned from the Philippines, and yet wearing his uniform, to blow out his brains just inside the Park. The man's name is Sam Olaff, and he is supposed to be a Russian, and to have enlisted in the regular army from this city. He is about nineteen years old.

People were crowding into the Park in even greater numbers than usual because of the heat, when Olaff fired a shot from a revolver, having the muzzle of the weapon pointed toward the right side of his head. He was sitting on a bench in the narrow path to the swan boats, which turns west from the main driveway, near the Humboldt bust, and runs between thick growths of evergreens, the steep grade falling with a series of steps. Many children and their nurses and mothers were walking in the path, and the shot was followed by a stampede and a chorus of screams.

Policeman Cornelius Mulvey of the Arsenal was at the head of the steps when he heard the shot. He jumped down the incline very quickly and found Olaff with a shaking hand and white face pointing the revolver toward his head, apparently intending another shot. The policeman knocked the weapon to the ground with his stick and seized the soldier, who seemed to be helpless and barely conscious.

The stampede away from Olaff was followed by a rush toward him when the presence of the policeman had reassured everybody. The scores of vehicles which were turning into the Park were stopped short, and for a while there was the novelty of a block there such as occurs so often in the busy streets down town, the line of varying conveyances extending out into the Plaza and many of their occupants joining the excited crowd which pushed and stared and exchanged erroneous information along the walk, roadway, and path. A number of persons from the great hotels facing the Park entrance hurried across the broad stretch of asphalt and car tracks to increase the confusion.

An ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital removed Olaff, who refused to tell his name or give any information. His only remark was that he had spent all the money he had made in the army, and his friends were falling away from him. Not a cent was found in his pockets, but he had letters and papers which gave his name and showed that he had recently returned from service in the Philippines. His uniform was that full infantry regulation except that all indications of his regiment and company had been removed.

The letters mention that he had been discharged for disability, but do not say what regiment he was in or give a clue to it. One of these was signed by Annie Konigsberger, 214 Henry Street, who wrote in English and seems to have been Olaff's sweetheart. Her parents, however, when found at her address last night, said Annie was away and they did not know when she would be back.

Olaff was kept in the hospital two hours and was then turned over to the police, who locked him up. His hair was singed by powder, but there is no mark of a bullet on him.

### New Provincial of the Passionists.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—The Rev. Father Stephen, rector of the Monastery at Dunkirk, N. Y., was to-day elected Provincial of the Order of the Passionist Fathers, now in session at St. Paul's Monastery, this city. This makes Father Stephen Superior of the order in North and South America, with control in these countries second only to the Pope.

# IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

## London Talent Engaged for the New York Roof Garden.

## RICHARD MANSFIELD'S PLANS

### Nat Goodwin Denies the Report that Gertrude Elliott Is to Marry—St. Nicholas Garden's Programme.

George W. Lederer, who went to Europe three weeks ago to look after his interests in England, and at the same time to secure talent for the roof garden of the New York Theatre, which the management intends to continue throughout the entire season, giving the patrons of the house outside of the performance in the auditorium a straight vaudeville programme at popular prices, has deferred his departure for home, which was intended to be last Saturday, for a week or two hence.

During Mr. Lederer's stay in Europe thus far he has contracted for the appearance on the roof of the New York the latter part of September of Miss Marguerite Corneille, who is regarded throughout London and the English provinces as the most beautiful girl on the vaudeville stage. Another important engagement is that of Miss Kitty Loftus, who sailed for this country on the American Line steamship St. Louis last Saturday. She will make her appearance shortly after her arrival. Mr. Lederer has also secured the American rights for several French farces, which he says, in a communication to his representative, are two of the cleverest pieces he has discovered, reminding him greatly of his present success, "The Rounders." The manuscripts and music Mr. Lederer says he will bring along with him upon his return, and Ludwig Englander or some other prominent composer will rewrite and add additional music to one of the pieces, while either H. B. Smith, Stanislaus Stange, or Louis Harrison will make the adaptation.

Immediately upon Mr. Lederer's return he proposes to organize his company, which will go on a tour, presenting "The Telephone Girl," after which the company that will be sent to England to present "The Rounders" will be completed.

This will be somewhat hastened, as the transfer of the play Mr. Lederer proposes should take place earlier than was anticipated, in order to give Miss Alice Nielsen an opportunity to present her new opera, "The Singing Girl," by Vivtor Herbert and H. B. Smith, at the Casino.

### THE ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.

#### An Excellent Programme of Music Attracts Large Audiences.

A more desirable place of amusement cannot be found in this city than the St. Nicholas Garden, where Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra hold forth these warm evenings. Last night an excellent programme, containing selections from the compositions of some of the most noted composers, was presented and evidently enjoyed by the large audience who were present. This evening the third symphony night will be given, when the following programme will be presented:

Huldigung's March.....Wagner
Ballet suite, "The Nutcrackers"..Tschaikowsky
(a) Overture. (b) March.
(c) Russian. (d) Chinese.
(e) The Automatons.
Violin solo, "Ballad and Polonaise"..Vieuxtemps
Mr. Karger.
Waltz, "Wiener Blut".....Strauss
INTERMISSION.
Symphony No. 5.....Beethoven
I. Allegro Con brio.
II. Andante Con moto.
III. Scherzo Allegro.
IV. Allegro.
INTERMISSION.
Bacchanale, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Symphonic poem, "Roué d'Omphale".....Saint-Saens
("Omphale's Spinning Wheel.")
Two Hungarian Dances.....Brahms

## NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—The management presents its patrons this week with a select instrumental and vocal programme.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Manager Huber has an interesting assortment of specialties in his curio hall this week, including Dan Rice and his trained pigs, Andy Hall, the Edison talking machine, Princess Volga, Senegal, Jones and Lyons, Eddy and Amy, and many others.

CASINO ROOF AND THEATRE.—"The Maid in the Moon" is continued this week, with several new specialties and an olio of many numbers. "The Rounders" shows marked improvement every week, with practically no competition, and, as it is the most recent novelty, the attraction is drawing audiences at every performance. Despite the heat which prevailed last evening the house was crowded.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN AND THEATRE.—Conspicuous on the programme last night on the roof were Maggie Cline, "Gus" Bruno, the Sisters Hawthorne, James R. Glenroy, Polk and Kollins, Hawaiian Queens, and Walton's monkeys. In the auditorium down stairs "The Man in the Moon" is in its sixteenth week, with nothing of a startling feature to disturb its easy production, with the exception of an occasional change in the cast.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VENETIAN ROOF GARDEN.—Several new features are offered this week by Mr. Hammerstein, and he retains the best of last week. The programme combined is one of the best vaudeville entertainments given in this city. It includes Roscoe and his trained pigs. The beasts do some remarkably clever feats, the attractions are the three Rio brothers, who perform acrobatic feats on the steel rings; Belle Davis, who sings negro songs; the three Fortuna brothers, the Johnston brothers, Bartho, Miss Artie Hall, and Gautier, with his horses.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ching Ling Foo is still the star feature of the bill at Mr. Keith's theatre, and he has proved that a strong attraction in Summer is just as remunerative as in the Autumn season, which is demonstrated by the large attendance daily. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew present a comedy entitled, "When Two Hearts Are Won." Others on the bill are Caicedo, Garr and Jordan, the Angela sisters, and the pictures, exhibited by the biograph, of Dreyfus walking to the courtroom at Rennes, France.

### RICHARD MANSFIELD'S PLANS.

#### He Will Present "Cyrano de Bergerac" Late in November.

Richard Mansfield's appearance in this city will be deferred until the latter part of November, when he will again present his successful play "Cyrano de Bergerac" for a limited period.

After this he proposes to give the New York theatre-going public a new play of an elaborate kind, which he prefers not to make public for the present. The company has been called for the first rehearsals in "Cyrano de Bergerac" on Thursday next, after which it will go direct to Chicago to play a limited engagement in that city at the Grand Opera House.

## A THEATRICAL ROW IN PITTSBURG.

### Theatre Manager Refuses to be Discharged by the Lessee.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—A big row among theatrical people began here to-day. Harry Davis, who has been associated with Keith and other circuit managers, has been managing the Grand Opera House and Avenue Theatre for many years. Frank McCann, the lessee and representative of the corporation, dispensed with Davis's services. The latter refused to be discharged, having been a half owner two years ago. When he failed, he claimed it was agreed that as soon as he paid his debts he was to be reinstated as part owner.

Davis engaged six detectives from the city force to watch the theatres. These were all arrested on a constable's warrant, on information by McCann. The Opera House is booked to open with a stock company in a week.

Davis was holding possession at midnight, and says he will continue to do so.

### Gertrude Elliott Not to Marry.

Reports from England, and which have received considerable prominence both in this country and abroad, which said that Miss Gertrude Elliott, the sister of Maxine Elliott and the sister-in-law of Nat Goodwin, has become engaged to a gentleman of titled nobility, and that the marriage would take place before the Goodwins' return to America, were absolutely denied by Mr. Goodwin in a cablegram to his manager, George J. Appleton, in which the actor says there is no foundation whatever for the reports.

## WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding the fact that the week beginning Sept. 3 will bring the Yarmouth theatricals and the Horse Show at Newport, this present week, with its multifarious entertainments and the Vanderbilt dinner, dance, and ball, will really be the crowning week of the season. The tennis tournament closed in a blaze of glory yesterday. Polo is still an attraction in the afternoon, and every evening brings from three to four dinners. The Vanderbilt dinner dance of last night on the Valiant and the ball to be given by W. K. Vanderbilt at the Golf Club on Friday night overshadowed and will overshadow in interest all other events, but there are many other notable entertainments to be given. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a moonlight sail and dance on Mr. Walter's steam yacht Narada on Thursday evening, which promises to be one of the most elaborate and brilliant affairs of the kind ever given at Newport. Mrs. Astor gives her weekly dinner to-night, and Mrs. Palmer also gives an elaborate dinner to-night. In addition to these more notable events, cards are out for luncheons, receptions, and musicales all through the week, which will give the devotees of gayety little time or opportunity for rest.

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It is only natural that such a programme as that which the chief Newport hosts and hostesses have offered for this week should attract lovers of gayety from other resorts, and one sees at the dinners and other entertainments, on the avenue and at the Golf Club, familiar faces that have not been seen in Newport before this season. From Southampton have arrived Henry Barclay and Miss Gertrude Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and even Narragansett, York Harbor, and Bar Harbor have sent their contingents of well-known men and women to swell the gay throng now at the fashionable resort.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's ball at the Golf Club on Friday, which has grown out of his original idea of a dinner dance, promises to be the most notable entertainment of the kind which has been given at Newport since James Gordon Bennett's famous ball at Stone Villa, on Bellevue Avenue, in the Summer of 1884. It will be recalled that at this Bennett ball the guests danced on a platform laid on the grounds under a huge tent, at one end of which was an immense grotto of ice lit by electric light. This affair, if memory serves aright, was a masquerade, and the favors in the cotillion were so rich and handsome that they are still heirlooms in many a Newport and New York household. Next in importance and splendor of appointment to the Bennett ball of 1884 was that given by Mrs. Frederick Stevens (now the Duchesse de Dino) at Elmcourt, about 1887. The appointments of this ball were even finer than those of Mr. Bennett's, but it fell behind the Bennett ball in general lavishness of expenditure and also in liveliness. For his ball of Friday night Mr. Vanderbilt has arranged that the supper shall be served in a tent or temporary structure on the lawn at the north side of the clubhouse, and that the cotillion will be danced first in the circular ballroom and the long, open court which extends from the ballroom on the east. The clubhouse will be lavishly decorated with flowers, and many novel electrical effects will be arranged. As the moon will be only slightly on the wane on Friday night, the scene will be like fairyland. It will be interesting to note the changes in appointment, arrangement, and particularly in the guests that the twelve years which have elapsed since the last great record ball at Newport have brought.

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The question that now agitates Newport society and which is particularly discussed among the women there is whether the ladies who will receive for Mr. Vanderbilt will be his sister-in-law, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt; his daughter, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his sisters, Mrs. Sloane and Mrs. Twombly, or Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. W. E. Carter. To those familiar with the Vanderbilt family traditions the raising of this question at all seems rather amusing, and it is fairly safe to say that the ladies of the Vanderbilt family will receive Mr. Vanderbilt's guests.

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Although the bicycle has ceased to have the hold in Newport society that it once possessed, it is now largely used there as a matter of convenience, and "Ike" Johnson, who was the first to teach the fashionables how to ride the wheel, with two or three instructors, still find occupation at the resort, while "Ike" Johnson's annual entertainment always has a large number of patrons, many of whom attend from old sentiment. This will take place on Friday at Freebody Park, and the same people who will dance at the Vanderbilt ball on Friday evening will be found watching the colored professor of the wheeling art and his assistants in the afternoon. When the Newport society world once fairly starts on its hunt for pleasure it grows not weary in the chase and seizes on any novelty in the way of entertainment with the greatest avidity. Newport is at present full of cake walkers, sketch artists, ventriloquists, and vaudeville artists of all kinds, while the few lecturers on literary topics, reciters, and singers who have gone there expecting to have their usual engagements look on almost aghast at society's new craze and find their occupation gone. Some wag has well described the present season at Newport as a "Hello, Mah Baby," Summer.

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The weather is more or less responsible for the gayety in the modish world, and since Sunday there seems to be thick muggy days and nights, which are dispiriting, and which are a climatic feature not only in the vicinity of New York, but nearly all over the country and across the Atlantic as well. The reports from the resorts from over Sunday do not show that there has been very much going on. At Newport there was the church parade, which is becoming quite a feature of the day, and the dinner and evening concert at the Casino. Southampton is very quiet, and with the exception of Mr. James L. Breese's liquefied air party, will have nothing very startling until the opening of the Horse Show on Thursday.

***

Bar Harbor had its usual table d'hote dinner on Sunday and the reports from the other watering places show that there was some golf, and sailing and driving, but that matters were a bit quiet for the height of the season. In town there is nothing doing. The wedding of Miss Graham and Mr. Keith Walker, at Trinity Chapel on Thursday, will be somewhat of a novelty for August. It will be very quiet, and no one but relatives and intimate friends will be present.

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The ships which have come in have brought very few people. Mrs. James Brown Potter did not arrive, as reported. The Princess Hatzfeldt is booked on one of the incoming ships. If she has sailed it will be her first visit, in some years, to this country. Mr. Van Alen and his daughters are also expected within the next fortnight.

***

There is very little just now that is interesting from abroad. The Prince of Wales is taking his cure most conscientiously at Marienbad. At Homburg the long-talked-of bazaar has begun, and among the Americans present were Mrs. Anthony Drexel, who had a stall. The Bradley Martins are having large house parties for the shooting, and have added to their forests. Ambassador and Mrs. Choate are visiting Andrew Carnegie at Skibo, Mrs. Mackay is at Ostend, and the Henry Whites in the Vosges Mountains. The personnel at Carlsbad has not changed materially, and there are the same people at Aix who were there last week. The Countess of Essex, who has been quite ill with nervous prostration, is slowly recovering.

## THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—W. K. Vanderbilt to-night entertained at dinner on board his steam yacht Valiant, which has been shifted into her moorings in Brenton's Cove. The yacht was brilliantly illuminated and prettily decorated with plants and ferns, while on a large dinner table in the dining saloon red lilies were effectually used. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Brice, F. O. Beach, Fernando Yznaga, W. S. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Edgerton Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Thayer. At the cozy quarters of the Newport Clam Bake Club, at Easton's Point, one of the most enjoyable young people's dances occurred this evening, the dance and a dinner being given by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. Among the guests were Miss Swan, Miss Fish, Miss Gray, Miss Burnham, Mrs. Jones, Miss De Neufville, Miss Morgan, Miss Dane, and Miss Latrope, Austin Gray, Albert Gray, Harry Lehr, William Woodward, H. Winthrop, Charles M. Oelrichs, Jr., Potter Palmer, Jr., Count Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, Reginald Vanderbilt, Robert L. Gerry, Mr. White, Mr. Barney, and Mr. Regan.

Those entertaining last evening included Senator Depew, who gave a dinner at Pinard Cottage No. 4; Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, who gave an informal dinner dance in honor of her daughter at The Chalet.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a dinner for twenty-six guests, who were seated at one table.

Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained at dinner this evening.

On the Electra Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at luncheon, while others entertaining at luncheon were Mrs. Harold Brown and J. Burke Wolf.

Miss Ogden Jones held her regular weekly reception. The new electric-light plant at the Newport Golf Club is now completed and was given a severe test to-day, everything being found perfectly satisfactory. This evening Mrs. William Grosvenor gave a dinner there.

One of the enjoyable events this week will be the moonlight sail which Mrs. Henry Walters will give on the Narada Wednesday evening, at which 100 guests will sit down to dinner. On the same evening W. K. Vanderbilt will give a similar affair for young people on the Valiant.

Reports to the effect that Newport will be dull next month have begun to come from New York, but it is evident that they are wrong and have not taken into consideration the Cantacuzene-Grant wedding, the golf tournament, the amateur theatricals at the Casino, the Newport Horse Show, and the Havemeyer-Winslow wedding, and other social affairs, including some large dinners for which cards have already been issued.

Casino registers include W. F. Thompson, N. W. Cabot, Montefiore Isaacs, F. C. Havemeyer, Ford Huntington, Edward Stolle, C. Baring, W. Burden, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., R. W. Goelet, and J. Ellis Postlethwaite.

Registered at the Newport Golf Club are Miss I. Cameron, C. B. Burt, John H. Talmadge, Mrs. Oliver Harris, Jr., McCormack, Edward Burnett, H. Anthony Dyer, N. Longworth, J. H. Alexander, James W. Gerard, Jr., C. C. Baldwin, and E. S. Jaffray.

The ladies' golf match on the Newport Golf Club links to-morrow afternoon will be for the cup offered by Reginald Brooks.

Montefiore Isaacs of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Parker.

Mrs. W. F. Thompson and N. W. Cabot are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

C. Baring of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Edward Burnett is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, at Vinland.

E. S. Jaffray of New York is visiting here.

Mrs. Charlotte Latrope of Baltimore is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., at Wayside.

Mrs. Elsie Bronson is visiting at the Breakers.

Alonzo Potter of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, is a guest at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., has arrived for a visit.

This evening Mrs. William R. Travers entertained at dinner at Southwick's Grove, which was at one time one of the most popular resorts on this island. The guests were driven out in automobiles and other traps, and after dinner dancing was enjoyed.

Count von Rosen of the Swedish Legation has arrived at the Berkeley for the remainder of the season.

Prof. Waldstein of Cambridge, England, is expected at the Berkeley to-morrow.

E. Richard Jaffray of New York has engaged apartments at the Berkeley.

Franklin A. Plummer has returned to New York.

J. P. Glover has returned from New York.

Miss Hattie Gammel is still confined to her cottage from the effects of her carriage accident.

## BAR HARBOR CANOE PARADE.

### Canoeists Paddle in Decorated Craft by Moonlight.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—The moonlight parade of the Mount Desert Canoe Club on Frenchman's Bay to-night was the prettiest event of the season. Nearly a hundred members of the club, in boats gayly decorated with Japanese lanterns and different colored lights, paraded up and down above the bar in front of the cottages along the shore, while the remainder of Bar Harbor society looked on from the banks or from yachts and launches at anchor in the bay.

The paraders had rehearsed the line of march and different movements in the morning, and so the different figures were gone through in perfect order. After the parade a landing was made at Green Lawn, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, N. Y., where a moonlight dance took place on the lawn.

Among those in line were Philip Livingstone, Commodore of the Club; Reginald Johnson, Charles K. R. Berry, Edward B. Mears, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Miss Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beals, Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. David Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Miss Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Robbins, Miss Van Nest, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Scott, Llewellyn Barry, Miss Nita Alexander, Mrs. John J. Emery, Miss Seely, Miss Frances Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Countess Laugier-Villars, M. de Stralen, Baron Ambrosey, Miss Sylvia Fox, Moncure Robinson, Benjamin Chew, and Richard Thorndyke.

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. David Hennen Morris gave a large reception at their Summer home, Bogue Chitto.

## AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Among the late arrivals in London are Gens. Ruger and Sawtelle.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould and party have gone on the Niagara to the Baltic.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White are at Wildbad, Würtemburg. Mrs. White's health is greatly improved.

Col. and Mrs. Sumner are visiting friends at Kirriemuir, Scotland.

John L. Cadwalader has a large party at St. Fillas, Perthshire, where he has a grouse moor.

## COL. INGERSOLL LEFT $10,000.

### Widow Cannot Find Any Will—Had No Real Property.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, widow of Robert G. Ingersoll, declared yesterday that she believed her husband, who died recently at Dobbs Ferry, left no will. She has made diligent search and inquiry for a will, but has not found any or obtained any information that he ever made one.

The widow, as petitioner, estimates the value of the personal property of Col. Ingersoll at $10,000. He was not possessed at the time of his death of any real property.

Col. Ingersoll is survived by his widow, Eva A., and two children, Eva R., the wife of Walston H. Brown, and Maud Ingersoll. The distributive share to which each of these next of kin will be entitled is one-third of the estate. Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, the widow, is appointed administratrix, and to-day filed a bond for $20,000. Eva R. Brown, one of the signers of the bond, deposes that she owns the thirty-four acres, with improvements, known as Walston, in the village of Dobbs Ferry, valued at $50,000, with no incumbrances or judgments against it, and that she is worth in good property not less than $50,000 over and above all liabilities.

### Willie Collier in "Mr. Smooth."

Willie Collier, in his own comedy, "Mr. Smooth," which will be given its first New York presentation at the Manhattan Theatre Saturday evening, Sept. 2, personates a peculiarly picturesque liar. The piece was given a trial in Boston late last Spring and proved so thoroughly amusing that it will be the chief feature of Mr. Collier's répertoire the coming season. The cast embraces Louise Allen, Helena Collier, Helen Raimer, John F. Ward, John B. Maher, Thomas Evans, Dan Mason, George W. Parsons, Thomas Garrick, and M. L. Heckert.

### An Amusement Company Incorporated

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The Robert Blei Syndicate of New York City, organized with a capital of $50,000 to give theatrical entertainments and to build theatres, was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. The Directors are Robert Blei, Moses H. Levy, Sidney Cohen, Simon Dessau, and Samuel M. Lyons, all of New York.

## ISAAC McLELLAN DEAD.

### "Poet of the Rod and Gun," the Friend of Longfellow and Holmes, Passes Away at Greenport, L. I.

Isaac McLellan, the "Poet of the Rod and Gun"—friend of Longfellow, Holmes, Hawthorne, Willis, Bryant, Sumner, and Motley—died, at the age of ninety-three years, Sunday night, in Greenport, L. I. He knew the animal kingdom in all its forms. Everything in nature the poet studied.

Born in Portland, Me., May 31, 1806, Mr. McLellan removed to Boston at the age of thirteen, and was prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass., where he was a classmate of N. P. Willis. After the preparatory training was completed, McLellan went to Bowdoin College and Willis to Yale. In college at Bowdoin, Mr. McLellan was one class behind Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Cheever, the theologian, and in his own class was Sargent S. Prentiss. With the latter he roamed through the woods and fields and pursued the birds and fishes.

Soon after the college course had been completed, Mr. McLellan began to make a name for himself in Boston. As associate editor of The Daily Patriot, his reputation as a journalist rose rapidly, and subsequently he was connected with The Daily Advertiser, and still later with a monthly known as The Pearl. During this time he contributed to Willis's Monthly Magazine, The New England Magazine, and the old Knickerbocker, writing in both poetry and prose. As a boy he had already had much of his work published, receiving no pay. Among the periodicals which had taken these youthful effusions were The United States Literary Gazette and Clark's Monthly.

More than forty years ago Mr. McLellan moved to New York, where he formed a close friendship with William Cullen Bryant. His writing now was in the form of collections of verses, many of which have been published in books and commanded a large sale. As a congenial home the poet selected Greenport. The poet passed the latter half of his long life in this spot, living much of the time in an unpretentious board house near the Sound, his gun and rod his most congenial company.

Isaac McLellan's best-known work is a collection entitled "Poems of the Rod and Gun." Three volumes published previous to "Rod and Gun" are "The Fall of the Indian

## FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**Hanover National Bank**
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

**Colonial Trust Company**
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

**Holmes & Co.,**
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

**P. J. Goodhart & Co.,**
Dealers in
**Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.**
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
**Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co**
DEALERS IN
**LOCAL SECURITIES,**
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

**B. H. & F. W. PELZER,**
BANKERS & BROKERS,
**44-46 BROADWAY.**
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

## FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.

The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depositary, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.

All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

**Virginia Deferred Certificates.**

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board, having recommended the Plan of Settlement formulated by the Committee, copies thereof may be obtained without cost from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, or from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY,
R. P. CHEW,
VIRGINUS NEWTON,
Committee.

**C. A. Missing & Co.,**
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
40 & 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
**National Enameling & Stamping Co.**
PREFERRED AND COMMON.

**To the holders of American Steel Barge Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, dated January 1, 1893:**

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, and will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. The bonds to be redeemed and paid are as follows: 41, 96, 171, 175, 176, 177, 197, 209, 229, 308, 319, 339, 388, 437, 446, 452, 464, 468, 472, 486, 679, 694, 715, 749, 768, 901, 952, 955, 1,078, 1,377, 1,405, 1,424. Said above-mentioned bonds will cease to draw interest on September 5, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 639, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:

April, 1893.....G. W. Cross, New York..$68.37
May, 1893.....Estate of Thomas B. Tweedle, New York..... 74.98
December, 1889..F. Di Humy, New York.. 78.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1899.

G. F. KRAPP, (62,) Notary Public, N. Y. City.

**The New York Air Brake Company,**

No. 66 Broadway, New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

$1,250,000 stock of this Company will be issued at par to stockholders of record of September 1st, 1899, in the ratio of one share to each four shares of their holdings. Rights to subscribe will be issued September 1st, and will be good and assignable until and including September 11th.

The transfer books will be closed from three o'clock P. M., August 31st, until ten o'clock A. M., September 12th, for the above purpose.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Secretary.

**THE STATE TRUST CO.,**
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## FINANCIAL.

**THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,**
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

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| EMERSON McMILLIN, | WILLARD BROWN, |
| H. O. HAVEMEYER. | PHILIP LEHMAN, |
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| GEORGE CROCKER. | GEORGE BLUMENTHAL. |
| J. WILLIAM CLARK. | EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, |
| JOEL F. FREEMAN, | FRANK JAY GOULD. |

**MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.**
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary,
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

**NEW YORK ZINC CO.**
CAPITAL . . . . $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

**COLLEY & CO.,**
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

**Denver Union Depot 1st Mtge. Bonds.**

TO HOLDERS OF UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899:

This Company has arranged for the extension until September 1st, 1900, of its First Mortgage Bonds, due September 1st, 1899, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and an extension agreement has been signed between this Company and the Trustees of the Mortgage covering the Bonds.

This Company has further arranged that, on presentation of the bonds to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, the Bonds will be stamped, showing the extension, and two additional coupons for the ensuing year will be attached thereto. They will also pay the coupons due September 1st, 1899. It has further been arranged with Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co. that, on presentation and surrender of Bonds, they will buy at par and interest all Bonds whose owners do not desire to extend them.

Holders of Bonds have until September 30th, 1899, to elect whether to consent to extension or to accept payment of their bonds.

Before September 1st, 1900, a more permanent arrangement will be made for refunding, or paying, the bonds.

The Union Depot and Railroad Co.,
by W. A. DEUEL, President.
Denver, August 12th, 1899.

BANKING HOUSE
**HAIGHT & FREESE**
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.

*Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 2 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.*

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.

Uptown Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.**

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.

The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

## FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
**STOCKS AND BONDS**
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)

$7,000 Indapls. & Vincennes R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1908.
(By order of Trustee.)
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
38 shs. Standard Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
8 shs. 3d Avenue R. R.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
8 shs. Home Ins. Co.
72 shs. Pacific & Atlantic Tel. Co.
64 shs. Southern & Atlantic Tel. Co.
$25,000 N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1948.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. J.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 North American Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$48,000 Great White Spirit Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, July, 1895, coup.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
40 shs. United States Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pf.
25 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

**RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.**
AUCTION SALE
**STOCKS AND BONDS**
Tuesday, August 22, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern—
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each.
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
25 shares Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co., $100 each.
20 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, $100 each.
10 shares Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, $100 each.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

**Santa Rosalia Mining Co.**
(Incorporated under laws of New Jersey.)
Capital Stock, 800,000 shares at $1 each.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
President, GEORGE T. WERTS, (Ex-Gov. of New Jersey,) Jersey City, N. J.
Vice President, JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, (Pres. Sawyer Elec. Co.,) Phila., Pa.
Treasurer, JAMES COOPER SIMPSON, (Carson & Simpson, Publishers,) Phila., Pa.
Secretary, ARTHUR COLEMAN, New York, N. Y.

This company owns a compact group of five Gold and Copper mines in the centre of the copper belt of Autlan, State of Jalisco, Republic of Mexico, a complete ten-stamp mill installed on its properties, and a thousand acres of timber land. Three thousand tons of ore mined and nine thousand "in sight."

To increase capacity of mines and mill, 70,000 shares of the capital stock is offered for public subscription at 75 cents per share, but the right is reserved to advance the price to par without notice. Substantial and steady dividends are assured.

For prospectus and other information apply to
ALLAN G. MACDONNELL,
Fiscal Agent,
63 AND 65 WALL ST., N. Y.

**"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES**
DEALT IN.
**DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.**

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
**Northern Pacific Railway Company**
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND.
**The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.**
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

**The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.**
New York, August 15, 1899.

A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

**American Linseed Company,**
100 William Street, New York, August 9, 1899.

The second quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record August 26th, 3 P. M. Transfer books reopen Sept. 16th.

G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

**Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.**
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

**THE NEW YORK TIMES.**
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**Stocks irregular.**

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| Aug. 21 | 638,924 |
| To date this year | 116,288,779 |
| Corresponding date last year | 65,443,108 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug. 21 | $4,221,500 |
| To date this year | $638,570,330 |
| Corresponding date last year | $541,169,030 |

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2¾@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cot. Oil pf | ½ | Denver & Rio. G pf. | ⅝ |
| Am. Dist. Tel | 1 | Erie 1st pf | 1 |
| Am. Tobacco | 1⅞ | International Silver | ¾ |
| Am. Tobacco pf | 2 | Minn. & St. Louis | ⅓ |
| A., To. & S. Fe | 4 | New Jersey Cent | 1 |
| Balt. & Ohio | ½ | Norfolk & Western | ¾ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 1¼ | Pacific Coast | 1½ |
| Chicago Term. Tr. | 1¼ | Pressed Steel Car | ½ |
| Col. Midland pf | 1¼ | Pullman Palace Car | ⅞ |
| Col. South. 1st pf | 1¼ | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 3¼ |
| Del., Lack. & West. | ½ | W. & L. E. 1st pf | ⅓ |
| Denver & Rio Gr. | ½ | Wis. Central pf | ¾ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Car & Fy. pf | ⅞ | Federal Steel pf | 1 |
| Am. Cotton Oil | ½ | International Paper | 5¼ |
| Anaconda | ¾ | Inter. Paper pf | ⅞ |
| Am. Linseed Oil pf | ½ | Iowa Central pf | ½ |
| Am. Steel & Wire | ⅞ | Manhattan | ¾ |
| Am. Sugar Ref | ¾ | Metropol. St. Ry | 3½ |
| Am. Tin Plate pf | 1 | M., St.P. & S. S. M. pf. | 1½ |
| Am. Steel Hoop | ⅞ | N. Y., C. & St. L. | 1½ |
| Am. Steel Hoop pf | ½ | N.Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf. | 1 |
| Brook. Rap. Transit | ¼ | N. Y. O. & W. | ½ |
| Chi. Gt. West. pf., B. | ⅝ | Pacific Mail | ¾ |
| Chic. & Northwest. | 1¼ | People's Gas | ⅞ |
| Chic. & Northw. pf. | 1 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 1 |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 1½ | St. J. & Gr. Isl. | ¾ |
| Cont. Tobacco pf | ½ | St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. | ¾ |
| Consol. Gas | 2¾ | St. L. Southwest. pf. | ½ |
| Consol. Ice | 2 | St. Paul & Duluth | 1½ |
| Des Moines & Ft. D. | ½ | Third Avenue | 5 |
| Evans. & Terre H. | ½ | Union Bag & Paper | ½ |
| Federal Steel | 1⅝ | U. S. Leather pf | ⅞ |

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Evans. & T. H. 1st | 1½ | Or. Sh. Line, Inc. A | 1 |
| Green Bay, deb. B | 1¼ | St. P. & Sioux C. 1st | 1 |
| M. & St. L. 1st 4s | 1 | T. C. & I. 1st, Birm. | ½ |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austin & N. W. 1st | 1 | Stand. R. & T. inc. | 1½ |
| K. C., P. & G. 1st | 2¼ | | |

## THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Bear speculators concentrated their efforts yesterday upon the local traction stocks, and the raids they promoted were not without effect. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was their chief target, and its quotation was marked down several points. At no time were there indications of selling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit or any of the other traction stocks by interests which have been conspicuously identified with them, though allegations as to such sales were chief among the bear assertions. Neither, on the other hand, did official friends of the property seem disposed to provide support for quotations. Room traders of the Stock Exchange were responsible for most of the sales of the day, though, evidently, stop orders of some consequence were reached and long stocks so forced upon the market.

The bear campaign in Brooklyn Rapid Transit has in many ways been exceptional. It has had vigorous generalship. Much misrepresentation has been indulged in, and the manner of the attack upon the property has been discreditable. But the bears have had helping them the element of mystery which can always be developed into a disturbance. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit management has chosen to be mysterious with its security holders, and that has helped bear manipulators to distribute depressing fables without fear of official contradiction. No property that is all right can require the policy of mystery. And encouragement is in the fact that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is to adopt more open methods. This is progress. It will pay—pay in credit to the company itself, pay in the establishment of an investment confidence without which there can be small hope for corporation prestige. Sometimes the superior policy comes slowly, but the final coming of it never fails to work good results. An official statement of the affairs of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is to be issued; one from the Metropolitan Street Railway ought to come.

***

Aside from the weakness of local traction shares, the whole market showed not only firmness, but in very many quarters there was buoyancy—till in the last hour the bear raiders, encouraged by their traction successes, fell upon the whole list and offered quotations down on every hand. Thus the net changes of the day were in a majority of instances declines; but Wall Street sentiment is pronouncedly bullish, and in the standard stocks there are indications of concerted activity upon the part of those interests which have most strength and most influence.

Significant signs of readiness to help along market value improvement show especially in the railway stocks of medium price—stocks like the Northern Pacifics, the Union Pacifics, the Atchisons, and Southern Pacific.

What goes on in shares like St. Paul and Burlington and Rock Island and New York Central and Pennsylvania testifies to the fact that for stocks of the very highest market value there is an investment demand altogether exceptional. Investors who for reasons of ultra prudence have till now been putting funds into preferred railroad stocks, after the high-class railway mortgage list had been practically absorbed, are now actually forced to take their pick from the standard railway common stocks of the St. Paul and New York Central class; and the quick effect of this development in the investment situation will probably show by material advances in the market value of such shares. Of railway stocks that have stood the tests of recent years of hard times and through all maintained their credit, there is now but a small percentage "floating" in or out of Wall Street. Such stocks have reached fixed ownership. They pass from their old speculative status.

Left to Wall Street buyers who have speculative inclinations are the group of securities representing reorganized railway properties like those of the Pacific group; and in any broadening market it is likely that greatest activity will develop in such securities.

***

Undisclosed as yet to Wall Street is much progress in financial plans whose success will represent extraordinary accomplishment. Incidentally, Wall Street can prepare for official announcement of the ending of opposition to the New York Central's Boston and Albany lease.

## WIRE TRUST NOT LISTED.

The Stock List Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday turned down the Steel and Wire Trust. They did this amiably, but they did it effectively. Steel and Wire Trust shares are not immediately to go upon the regular list of the Stock Exchange. Having determined this, members of the Stock List Committee have gone on vacation.

It may be that the Trust will now execute the threat to withdraw its application altogether, in evidence of its adhesion to the view that the proposal to put the stock on the regular list was only in the interest of stock brokers and not at all a matter of concern to the Trust.

The application—if it still holds—can come before the full Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange. The Governors will meet about the middle of September.

The statement on file with the Stock Exchange does not present the complete financial exhibit which the Trust was expected to prepare. Some additional information, it is said, has been offered, but the Stock List Committee will permit the Governors to determine to what extent additional statistics and other information may be required.

Steel and Wire Trust stock was weak in yesterday's market, the net change for the day showing a loss of about one point. A large volume of this new trust's stock has been lately bought by Wall Street traders who had "inside" advices to load up with the shares—because the statement to the Stock Exchange would show dividend earnings of 18 per cent. The statement hasn't done it.

## B. R. T. ALL RIGHT.

Wall Street was full of sensationalism yesterday touching the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Some of the fable makers went malicious lengths. Attacks upon the company's credit were freely distributed. Insiders were accused of having sold out all their holdings, and statements were put afloat to the effect that the company was financially in a bad way. None of these tales came from responsible sources; all bore stock-jobbery marks. Of the company's situation Col. T. S. Williams, the corporation's Secretary, made this statement to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"President Rossiter's annual report is in the printer's hands, and will probably be ready to-morrow. We would prefer not to give any forecast of its contents, except that it will show the company's finances to be in exceedingly good condition and its prospects unusually bright."

## GAS FIGHT AND DIVIDENDS.

Wall Street is indulging in much guesswork as to what the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company will do at this week's dividend meeting. In the early part of this quarter some insiders were exceedingly emphatic in declaring that the Consolidated Company will not pay further dividends unless current income shows they are earned. Some have been quoted in Wall Street as predicting a 4 per cent. annual rate to be started with this quarter's declaration, while others have been represented as forecasting the suspension of dividends entirely, pending settlement of the local gas war.

Many prophesies are heard of the surrender of the Consolidated Company to Mr. Russell Sage's Standard Company. Mr. Sage himself now says that neither William Rockefeller nor any other Consolidated authority has been trying to induce him to settle. Consolidated Gas stock lost over 2 points in yesterday's market.

## BETTER RATES AHEAD.

St. Paul yesterday crossed 135, scoring a new high price. An officer of the company estimates that during the remainder of this year St. Paul earnings will average a dividend rate of 15 per cent. Some extraordinary reductions in operating expenses are suggested. As soon as Western traffic rates begin to advance St. Paul will be a leader in getting the better tariff.

All the Granger stocks are strong, showing disposition to be leaders in the general market's improvement. Rock Island yesterday was up to 121, and Burlington was during most of the day above 137. From the West all reports are uniform, business activity increasing in every quarter, and railway managers are agreed that transportation rates can be raised, and that substantially.

## TEMPTING THE SHORTS.

The Sugar Trust announces cuts in certain grades of its products, and independent refiners meet the new figures. As Wall Street is inclined to view this development it has stock market bearings. Sugar Trust dividend day approaches, and for years past such occasions have always had official preliminaries calculated to induce a speculative short interest in Sugar Trust shares.

## PAPER TRUST SLUMPS.

International Paper shares had a sensational break in yesterday's market. Though the preferred stock is steady, the common dropped from 41 to 33, about 19,000 shares being traded in. A rally of a couple of points was scored at the end of the day, but that recovery seemed largely to come from a covering of shorts rather than of investment buying.

No news was made public explanatory of the weakness of the stock. Officers of the company insisted that nothing disturbing had developed in its affairs. The stock has been rated as a 6 per cent. industrial, and reports from Wall Street interests in the property have generally represented that the Paper Trust is earning a substantial surplus beyond dividend requirements.

It is not improbable that much of the selling yesterday was due to the fact that some recent severe losses in Brooklyn Rapid Transit have put some stock market accounts in such shape that they had to be thoroughly liquidated.

Many holders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit have naturally been buyers of International Paper shares. Both have been regarded as Flower stocks.

An aggressive group of bear traders on the Stock Exchange, rather adroit in guerrilla manipulation, has been bitter against all the Flower stocks for a long time past, but till their present campaign in Brooklyn Rapid Transit they have been able to accomplish little. And that campaign is not ended yet.

## EUROPE BUYS ATCHISON.

Over 100,000 shares of Atchison stocks have been bought for foreign account during the past sixty days. Berlin as well as London has taken the stocks. A director of the Atchison Company says:

"On the basis of operating expense which we consider assured, and counting upon increased earnings but moderately estimated, the Atchison Railroad will earn from this time forward at a rate equal to more than 8 per cent. upon its preferred stock. This means not only the sureness of preferred stock dividends, but provides a surplus which will give value to the common share capital beyond what Wall Street has anticipated."

## UP GOES COTTON.

The local cotton market yesterday boomed. The staple made an emphatic advance because of weather news from Texas, and there were predictions that unless such conditions are ameliorated within ten days the price of spot cotton will be 8 cents a pound.

Of the situation William V. King, Superintendent of the New York Cotton Exchange, said: "The news of the advance and the firm position of cotton will be received with enthusiasm in the South, for which it means so much. The net advance of all grades to-day—futures based on middling—averaged 20 points. This is $1 a bale. There are in the market about 650,000 bales of old cotton. The advance means just as many new dollars in the pockets of the holders. The South may well be jubilant over the advance. The benefit is a direct one. The increase goes through the usual business and financial channels to the entire Southern community. It is in due course this prosperity innures to the benefit of all who deal with the South, and will be reflected in banking and commercial dealings. And the railroads will share in the improvement. The main question affecting cotton, the amount of this year's crop, is beyond any doubt. It has been gauged at 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales. After the spell of drought in Texas the highest figure will not be reached. If the meteorological conditions in Texas continue the crop may be scaled down to the lowest figure."

Of the Texas situation, Samuel T. Hubbard, Vice President of the Exchange, and of the firm of Hubbard Brothers, said: "Cotton advances sharply to-day on bad crop accounts from Texas, the largest producing State. The staple is affected by drought and extreme heat. Henry N. Neill of New Orleans issued an estimate of 12,000,000 bales. This estimate was unexpected and not in accordance with previous advices. It broke the market 50 points, or $2.50 a bale. Dry weather continues, however, and the result is that to-day damage reports are piling in, and not only from merchants, but from the English buyers who are now arriving in the South, and who have expected to buy cotton at the lowest quotations. This is a critical week for the Texas cotton crop, and should we not have rain the crop will be seriously curtailed. In Europe spinners placed great reliance on Mr. Neill, who usually overestimates the crop. The spinners withdrew from the market expecting to buy cotton at extremely low prices. Up to to-day they were not inclined to believe any reports of Texas damage, but considered them circulated in the interest of sellers. They are now receiving the same reports from their own buyers. They were cabled to on Aug. 5, calling their attention to the threatened drought, but they remained skeptical up to to-day. This morning Liverpool advices were of sharp advances, and our cables say that the market was without sellers. The South will be the first great gainer by the advance."

## NORTHERN PACIFIC GAINS.

The Northern Pacific Railway showing for the second week of this month is better than that of the first week, excellent as it was. The gross earnings for the second week on the main system and proprietary lines were $542,886, against $449,803 in 1898, or an increase of $93,021, or 20.7 per cent. The income for the two weeks is $151,164, or 16.2 per cent.

## TOBACCO TRUSTS ABROAD.

A conference of important interests in American and Continental Tobacco Companies is to be held in Wall Street to-day, one purpose of the meeting being to discuss reports from representatives sent abroad to establish foreign manufacturing branches. These reports are said to be extremely favorable.

## PITTSBURG AND GULF.

A dispatch from Boston yesterday stated that Mr. A. E. Stillwell has again secured control of the Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf property by the purchase of bonds in the open market and privately. Mr. John W. Gates, of the American Steel and Wire Company, and a Philadelphia syndicate, (probably the larger interests in the Philadelphia Reorganization Committee,) were said to have worked with Mr. Stillwell to this end. The dispatch stated that Mr. Stillwell is to be President of the reorganized company, and Mr. Gates Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Although no one could be found in Wall Street who would confirm this dispatch, it evidently challenged attention from the New York Committee, whose members were called together for the purpose of further consideration of their reorganization plan, which is expected to be issued within the next two weeks. From what could be learned after the meeting, however, the Stillwell-Gates matter was the chief topic of discussion.

It is probable that within a short time Wall Street will see a sharp

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 21, 1899.

| —Closing— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | 17⅜ | 525 | Am. Car & Foundry... | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | ..... |
| 66¼ | 66¾ | 685 | Am. C. & Foundry pf.. | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66 | 66¼ | − ⅛ |
| 43½ | 43⅝ | 7,550 | Am. Cotton Oil..... | 44¼ | 44⅝ | 43¼ | 43½ | − ½ |
| 94 | 94½ | 200 | Am. Cotton Oil pf..... | 94¼ | 94½ | 94¼ | 94½ | + ½ |
| 37½ | 38¼ | 200 | Am. District Tel..... | 37½ | 37½ | 36 | 36 | +1 |
| 56¾ | 56¾ | 980 | Anaconda ..... | 57 | 57¾ | 56½ | 56¾ | − ¾ |
| 17 | 17½ | 200 | Am. Malting Co..... | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ..... |
| 11¼ | 11⅜ | 50 | American Linseed..... | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | ..... |
| 53 | 53¼ | 930 | Am. Linseed pf..... | 53⅜ | 53⅞ | 53 | 53 | − ½ |
| 56¾ | 57 | 14,765 | Am. Steel & Wire..... | 57⅜ | 57¾ | 56⅜ | 57 | − ⅛ |
| 98¼ | 99¼ | 1,200 | Am. Steel & Wire pf.. | 98¼ | 99½ | 98¼ | 99½ | − ½ |
| 158¾ | 158¾ | 11,685 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co.... | 159 | 160 | 157¾ | 158½ | − ¾ |
| 120 | 121¼ | 45 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 119¾ | 119¾ | 119¾ | 119¾ | ..... |
| 44 | 44½ | 1,685 | Am. Smelt. & Ref..... | 45 | 45 | 43¾ | 44¼ | + ¼ |
| 91½ | 92 | 1,965 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. | 92 | 92¾ | 92 | 92 | +1¼ |
| 42⅜ | 42⅞ | 2,122 | Am. Tin Plate..... | 42½ | 43¼ | 42½ | 42½ | − ¼ |
| 90 | 90¼ | 350 | Am. Tin Plate pf..... | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90 | 90 | −1 |
| 122¼ | 122¾ | 11,180 | Am. Tobacco..... | 121¾ | 124⅛ | 121¼ | 122⅞ | +1⅛ |
| ..... | 100 | 100 | Am. Tobacco pf..... | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | +2 |
| 37¾ | 38 | 1,730 | Am. Steel Hoop..... | 38½ | 38¼ | 37⅝ | 38 | − ⅞ |
| 83 | 83¾ | 645 | Am. Steel Hoop pf.... | 83½ | 83½ | 83 | 83 | − ½ |
| 23 | 23⅛ | 16,740 | Atch., Top. & S. F.... | 22⅞ | 23¼ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | +¼ |
| 67 | 67¼ | 45,780 | Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. | 67 | 67¾ | 66¾ | 67⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 53⅛ | 53½ | 2,685 | Baltimore & Ohio..... | 53½ | 54 | 53¼ | 53⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 74 | 74⅜ | 4,725 | Baltimore & Ohio pf... | 74½ | 74⅞ | 74 | 74½ | + ⅛ |
| 105 | 105¼ | 90,955 | Bklyn. Rapid Transit.. | 104½ | 106¼ | 103⅝ | 105 | −1 |
| ..... | ..... | 185 | Brunswick City..... | 19⅜ | 19½ | 19 | 19 | − ¼ |
| 54 | 54½ | 400 | Canada Southern..... | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54 | ..... |
| 60¼ | 60¼ | 9,500 | Central Pacific..... | 60¼ | 60⅝ | 60¼ | 60⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 28¼ | 28½ | 3,140 | Chesapeake & Ohio.... | 28¾ | 28⅞ | 28⅛ | 28⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 136¾ | 137 | 10,095 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy... | 137 | 137⅝ | 136¾ | 136⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 77¾ | 78 | 300 | Chi. & East. Illinois... | 78 | 78 | 77¾ | 77¾ | ..... |
| 126 | 127½ | 10 | Chi. & East. Ill. pf.... | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | ..... |
| 15⅝ | 15¾ | 4,800 | Chi. Great Western.... | 15¾ | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | ..... |
| 77 | 78 | 1,200 | Chi. Gt. West. pf. A... | 77 | 77¾ | 77 | 77¼ | − ⅛ |
| 38 | 38½ | 200 | Chi. Gt. West. pf. B... | 39 | 39 | 38¾ | 38⅝ | − ⅝ |
| 95 | ..... | 500 | Chi. Great West. deb.. | 96½ | 96½ | 96¾ | 96½ | ..... |
| 9¼ | 9¾ | 200 | Chi., Ind. & Louis..... | 9½ | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 134½ | 134⅝ | 31,290 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.. | 134⅞ | 135⅜ | 134½ | 134⅝ | ..... |
| 174 | 175½ | 80 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.. | 175½ | 175½ | 175½ | 175½ | ..... |
| 162½ | 163 | 300 | Chi. & Northwestern.. | 162½ | 162½ | 162 | 162 | −1¼ |
| 197 | 200 | 200 | Chi. & N'western pf... | 196½ | 197 | 196¼ | 197 | −1 |
| 120¼ | 120⅝ | 30,810 | Chi., R. I. & Pacific... | 120¼ | 121 | 120 | 120¼ | + ¼ |
| 14 | 14⅜ | 500 | Chi. Terma Transfer... | 14⅜ | 15 | 14⅜ | 15 | +1¼ |
| 56⅜ | 57¼ | 300 | Cleve., C. C. & St. L. | 57½ | 57½ | 57 | 57 | ..... |
| 52¼ | 52¼ | 4,625 | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 53¼ | 53½ | 52 | 52⅜ | −1⅛ |
| 19 | 20 | 2,800 | Colorado Midland pf.. | 18 | 19½ | 17⅝ | 19½ | +1¼ |
| ⅝ | ⅝ | 570 | Colorado Southern..... | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 46⅜ | 47 | 227 | Col. Southern 1st pf... | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ | +1¼ |
| 18 | 18¾ | 737 | Col. Southern 2d pf... | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | ..... |
| 18¼ | 19 | 735 | C. & Hock. Coal & I... | 19¼ | 19¼ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 47¾ | 48 | 4,845 | Continental Tobacco.. | 48¼ | 48¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | − ⅛ |
| 97¼ | 97¾ | 1,000 | Continental Tob. pf... | 97⅛ | 97 | 97 | 97 | − ⅛ |
| 179 | 180 | 2,945 | Consolidated Gas..... | 180½ | 181 | 178 | 178 | −2¾ |
| 35 | 40 | 255 | Consolidated Ice..... | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | −2 |
| 124½ | 124¾ | 3,462 | Delaware & Hudson... | 124¾ | 125 | 124¼ | 124½ | ..... |
| 175½ | 176¾ | 300 | Del., Lack. & West.... | 176¾ | 177 | 176¾ | 177 | + ½ |
| 23 | 23¼ | 13,660 | Denver & Rio Grande. | 22¾ | 23⅝ | 22¾ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 77 | 77¾ | 3,260 | Denver & R. G. pf.... | 76¾ | 77⅝ | 76¾ | 77 | + ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 20⅝ | 200 | Des Moines & Ft. D... | 20¼ | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | + ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 13¼ | 200 | Erie ..... | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 38¼ | 38½ | 100 | Erie 1st pf..... | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | +1 |
| 44 | 45 | 500 | Evansville & T. H.... | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44 | 44 | − ½ |
| 58 | 58¼ | 15,000 | Federal Steel..... | 60¼ | 60¾ | 57⅛ | 58 | −1¾ |
| 81¼ | 81¾ | 925 | Federal Steel pf..... | 82½ | 82⅝ | 81 | 81 | −1 |
| 123¾ | 124 | 300 | General Electric..... | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | ..... |
| 168 | 169 | 546 | Great Northern pf..... | 168½ | 168¾ | 168¼ | 168½ | ..... |
| 114 | 116 | 1,110 | H. B. Claflin Co..... | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | ..... |
| 27¼ | 27⅜ | 2,580 | Hocking Valley..... | 27 | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | + ⅛ |
| 63 | 63¼ | 1,000 | Hocking Valley pf..... | 64 | 64 | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 115¼ | 115⅜ | 1,760 | Illinois Central..... | 116 | 116⅜ | 115¼ | 115½ | ..... |
| 35 | 35¼ | 8,715 | International Paper... | 41 | 41 | 33 | 35½ | −5¼ |
| 76 | 76¼ | 700 | International P. pf.... | 78¼ | 78¼ | 76½ | 77½ | − ⅞ |
| 16⅞ | 17⅛ | 700 | International Silver... | 17½ | 17½ | 16⅞ | 17 | + ⅜ |
| 14¼ | 14¼ | 920 | Iowa Central..... | 14½ | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | − ¼ |
| 56⅜ | 57¼ | 1,430 | I. Central pf., ex div.. | 57¼ | 57¾ | 56¼ | 57¼ | − ½ |
| 11⅞ | 11¾ | 2,840 | K. C., Pitts. & Gulf... | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ | ..... |
| 58 | 58¼ | 200 | Laclede Gas..... | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 22 | 260 | Lake Erie & Western.. | 21¼ | 21⅞ | 21¼ | 21⅞ | − ⅜ |
| 80¼ | 80¼ | 200 | L. E. & Western pf.... | 80½ | 80½ | 80¼ | 80¼ | − ⅛ |
| 82⅜ | 82⅞ | 18,511 | Louisville & Nashville. | 82⅝ | 83⅞ | 81⅞ | 82¾ | + ¼ |
| 115 | 115¾ | 9,590 | Manhattan Con..... | 116½ | 116½ | 114⅝ | 115 | − ¾ |
| 14¾ | 15¼ | 100 | Met. West Side. Chi... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ..... |
| 202 | 203¾ | 1,943 | Met. Street Railway... | 207 | 207 | 202 | 203 | −3½ |
| 15¼ | 15¼ | 1,300 | Mexican Central..... | 15 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 5¼ | 6,270 | Mexican Nat. ctfs..... | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5 | 5 | ..... |
| 75¼ | 76 | 1,950 | Minn. & St. Louis..... | 75¼ | 75¾ | 74⅜ | 75⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 97⅜ | 98 | 700 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.. | 97 | 97⅞ | 97 | 97⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 67⅜ | 68 | 300 | M., St. P. & S. S. M.pf. | 68¼ | 66½ | 66¼ | 66½ | −1⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 13 | 900 | Mo., Kan. & Texas.... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ..... |
| 40¼ | 40⅝ | 4,425 | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf. | 41 | 41½ | 40⅝ | 40½ | ..... |
| 49½ | 49⅝ | 8,980 | Missouri Pacific..... | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | 49¼ | 49¼ | ..... |
| 48 | 48⅜ | 1,300 | National Biscuit Co... | 48⅝ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48½ | + ⅛ |
| 99¾ | 100 | 10 | Nat. B. Co. pf., ex div. | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | ..... |
| 32½ | 33¼ | 250 | National Lead Co..... | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | ..... |
| 55½ | 55⅝ | 800 | National Steel..... | 56 | 56 | 55½ | 55⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 98 | 98¼ | 225 | National Steel pf..... | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98 | 98 | +1 |
| 119 | 119¼ | 5,075 | New Jersey Central... | 118½ | 119⅞ | 118½ | 119½ | ..... |
| 139 | 139¼ | 3,650 | New York Central..... | 139¼ | 140 | 139 | 139½ | ..... |
| 13¼ | 14¼ | 500 | N. Y., Chi. & St. L.... | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | −1½ |
| 32 | 34 | 100 | N. Y., C. & St. L.2d pf. | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | −1 |
| 26¾ | 26¾ | 2,700 | N. Y., Ont. & West.... | 27 | 27¼ | 26¾ | 26¾ | − ½ |
| 25½ | 25⅝ | 27,805 | Norfolk & Western.... | 25 | 25⅜ | 24¼ | 25⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 72¼ | 72¾ | 2,915 | Norfolk & Western pf. | 72¼ | 73¼ | 72¼ | 72½ | − ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 12⅜ | 200 | North American..... | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 54½ | 54⅝ | 20,945 | Northern Pacific..... | 55 | 55 | 54¼ | 54⅜ | − ⅜ |
| 77¼ | 77⅜ | 1,275 | Northern Pacific pf.... | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 77⅜ | 77½ | − ⅛ |
| 43 | 46 | 35 | Ore. R. & Navigation. | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | ..... |
| 74 | 76 | 10 | Oregon R. & Nav. pf.. | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | ..... |
| 47¼ | 47¾ | 2,710 | Pacific Coast..... | 47¼ | 49 | 47¼ | 47½ | +1½ |
| 65 | 66 | 1,100 | Pacific Coast 2d pf.... | 66½ | 66 | 66 | 66 | + ¼ |
| 47 | 47⅜ | 895 | Pacific Mail..... | 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 | − ⅛ |
| 136 | 136¼ | 3,520 | Pennsylvania Railroad. | 136¾ | 137 | 136 | 136 | − ⅝ |
| 119¾ | 120 | 4,650 | People's Gas, Chicago. | 121¼ | 121¼ | 119 | 120 | − ⅞ |
| 2¼ | 2¼ | 200 | Peoria, Decatur & Ev. | 2¼ | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | + ¼ |
| 76⅞ | 77¼ | 3,955 | Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L. | 77½ | 77⅝ | 77 | 77 | − ¼ |
| 96 | 97 | 260 | P., Cin., C. & St. L. pf. | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | −1 |
| 59 | 60 | 950 | Pressed Steel Car..... | 59⅞ | 60 | 59¼ | 59½ | + ½ |
| 89 | 89¾ | 300 | Pressed Steel Car pf.. | 89⅝ | 89¾ | 88¾ | 89¾ | + ½ |
| 158 | 159 | 300 | Pullman Pal. Car Co.. | 158⅝ | 158⅞ | 158¼ | 158½ | + ½ |
| 22¼ | 22¾ | 760 | Reading ..... | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | 22⅜ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| 61¼ | 61¾ | 6,300 | Reading 1st pf..... | 61¼ | 62 | 61¼ | 62¼ | + ⅛ |
| 33¼ | 33½ | 2,800 | Reading 2d pf..... | 33½ | 33⅞ | 33¼ | 33½ | + ¼ |
| ..... | ..... | 100 | St. Joseph & G. Island. | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| 50 | 52 | 500 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf... | 51 | 51½ | 51 | 51 | + ¼ |
| 14¼ | 15 | 100 | St. J. & G. I. 2d pf... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | − ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 12 | 300 | St. Louis & San Fran. | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | − ¼ |
| 37¾ | 38 | 360 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf., ex div..... | 38½ | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | ..... |
| 17 | 17¼ | 200 | St. Louis S'western... | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ..... |
| 38⅝ | 39 | 2,500 | St. Louis S'western pf. | 39½ | 39⅜ | 38¼ | 38⅞ | − ⅝ |
| 55 | 55½ | 100 | St. Paul & Duluth..... | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | − ⅛ |
| 40¾ | 40¾ | 49,750 | Southern Pacific..... | 40¾ | 41¼ | 39⅝ | 40¼ | − ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 12¾ | 4,100 | Southern Railway..... | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 54 | 54¼ | 6,770 | Southern Ry. pf..... | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 53⅜ | 54⅛ | − ¼ |
| 98¾ | 99 | 18,825 | Tenn. Coal & Iron..... | 98 | 100 | 97 | 99 | +3½ |
| 21½ | 22 | 700 | Texas Pacific..... | 22½ | 22⅝ | 21⅜ | 22 | − ⅜ |
| 185 | 190 | 100 | Third Avenue..... | 185 | 185 | 185 | 185 | −5 |
| 33¼ | 34 | 1,322 | Union Bag & Paper... | 34 | 34 | 33¼ | 33½ | − ¼ |
| 84 | 84½ | 460 | Union Bag & Paper pf. | 84½ | 84½ | 84¼ | 84½ | + ¼ |
| 45¾ | 46 | 26,680 | Union Pacific..... | 46¾ | 46⅝ | 45¾ | 46 | ..... |
| 78¾ | 78¼ | 4,360 | Union Pacific pf..... | 78½ | 78¾ | 77¾ | 78 | − ⅛ |
| 9½ | 9⅜ | 8,070 | U. S. Leather..... | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9½ | − ⅛ |
| 74 | 74¼ | 3,422 | U. S. Leather pf..... | 74½ | 74¾ | 74 | 74 | − ¼ |
| 49½ | 50 | 480 | U. S. Rubber..... | 50 | 50 | 49¾ | 49¾ | − ¼ |
| 8 | 8¼ | 200 | Wabash ..... | 7¾ | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | ..... |
| 23¼ | 23¾ | 400 | Wabash pf..... | 24 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | − ½ |
| 88¼ | 88½ | 1,900 | Western Union Tel.... | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88 | 88¼ | − ⅜ |
| 10¼ | 11 | 450 | Wheeling & L. E..... | 10¾ | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | ..... |
| 49 | 52¼ | 100 | Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf. | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | + ½ |
| 24¾ | 25 | 112 | Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf. | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | ..... |
| 16¼ | 16¾ | 450 | Wisconsin Central..... | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | ..... |
| 54½ | 55 | 2,750 | Wisconsin Central pf.. | 54 | 55 | 54 | 54¾ | + ¾ |
| | Total... | 1638,924 | | | | | | |

## Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 100¼ | .. |
| 3s, r., 1918 | 108⅜ | 109¼ |
| 3s, c., 1918 | 108⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 3s, 1918, sm. | 108 | 109 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 113¼ | 113¾ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 113 | 114 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 130⅜ | 131 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 130⅜ | 131 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 111⅝ | 112¼ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 111⅝ | 112⅜ |
| D. C. 3-65s | 117 | .. |
| Adams Exp | 113 | 115 |
| Alb. & Sus | 190 | .. |
| Am. Coal, ex div. | 145 | 165 |
| Am. Exp | 140 | 143 |
| A. M. Co. pf. | 67 | 69 |
| Am. Sp. Mfg. | 53¾ | .. |
| Am. Tw. & C. | 99 | 101½ |
| Ann Arbor. | 18 | 19 |
| Ann Arb. pf. | 41 | 42 |
| B. & O. S. W. pf. | 95 | 97 |
| Bay St. L. | 9 | 12 |
| B. Un. Gas. | 138 | 140 |
| B., R. & P. | 32⅜ | 32½ |
| B., R. & P. pf. | 74⅜ | 76 |
| B., C. R. & N. | 105 | .. |
| Can. Pacific. | 97 | 97½ |
| Cap. Tract. | 92 | 96 |
| Chi. Cons. T. | 55 | 56½ |
| C., I. & L. pf. | 40 | 43 |
| Chi. T. & T. pf. | 45½ | 46 |
| C., C. C. & St. L. pf. | 98 | 99½ |
| C., L. & W. | 9½ | 11 |
| C., L. & W. pf. | 39 | 41 |
| Cleve. & P. | 186 | 190 |
| C. C. & I. Dev. | 2⅝ | 3 |
| C. C. & I. Dev. pf. | .. | 6 |
| C. F. & I. pf. | 110 | 114 |
| Col. Mid. | 6 | 6¾ |
| Com. Cable. | 179 | .. |
| Consol. Coal | 50 | 56 |
| Con. Ice pf. | .. | 89 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 105 | 125 |
| D., S. S. & A. | 5 | 5½ |
| D., S. S. & A. pf. | 12½ | 13 |
| Eighth Av. | 400 | .. |
| E. T. & T. | 98 | 100 |
| E. T. & T. pf. | 85 | 90 |
| F. & P. M. | 30 | 32 |
| F. & P. M. pf. | 57 | 60 |
| Ft. W. & R. G. | 23¾ | 24 |
| Glucose | 65 | 65½ |
| Glucose pf. | 107 | 109 |
| Homestake. | 73 | 76 |
| Ill. Cent., l. l. | 110 | .. |
| Joliet & Chi. | 175 | .. |
| Kan. & Mich. | 10½ | 12 |
| K., C. & M. | 3½ | 5 |
| K. & D. M. pf. | .. | 18 |
| Knick. Ice | 49½ | 52 |
| Knick. Ice pf. | 74 | 77 |
| Lac. Gas pf. | 96 | .. |
| Lake Shore | 201½ | 210 |
| Long Island. | 67 | 70 |
| Man. C. R. | 150 | .. |
| Man. C. R. pf. | 165 | .. |
| Man. Beach. | 11 | 20 |
| Md. Coal pf. | 60 | 75 |
| M. W. S. El. | .. | .. |
| of Chi. pf. | 57 | 58 |
| Mich. Cent. | 110 | .. |
| Mt. St. P. & S. S. M. | 25½ | 25½ |
| Mob. & Ohio. | 45¾ | 46½ |
| Mor. & Es. | 182½ | 184 |
| Nat. Lin. pf. | 112½ | 113½ |
| Nat. Starch. | 5 | 6 |
| Nat. St. 1st pf. | .. | 50 |
| Nat. St. 2d pf. | .. | 20 |
| N. Cent. Coal | 37 | 40 |
| N. Y. & B. | 192 | 195 |
| N. Y. & N. H. | 214 | 218 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. | 65 | 67 |
| St. L. 1st pf. | 65 | 67 |
| Nor. So. | 72 | 75 |
| Ont. Mining. | 8 | 9 |
| P. C. 1st pf. | 85 | 90 |
| Penn. Coal. | 375 | .. |
| Peo. & East. | 4 | 5 |
| Pt. W. & C. pf. | 186 | 190 |
| P. & W. pf. | 19 | 13 |
| Quicksilver. | 2 | 3 |
| Quicksil'r pf. | 8 | 10 |
| Rens. & Sar. | 191 | .. |
| R., W. & O. | 130 | .. |
| R. Gr. W. | 30 | 35½ |
| R. G. W. pf. | 78 | 79 |
| St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 70 | 72 |
| St. P. & D. pf. | 100 | 101 |
| St. P. & Om. pf. | 175 | 185 |
| Sil. bull. cfs. | 60 | 60¾ |
| Sug. Ref. | 200 | .. |
| S. R. & T. | 8½ | 8¾ |
| T. P. L. T. | 13 | 14 |
| T. & O. C. | .. | 20 |
| T. & O. C. pf. | .. | 40 |
| U. S. Exp. | 50 | 53 |
| U. S. R. pf. | 115½ | 118 |
| U. & B. R. | 170 | .. |
| Wag. P. Car. | 191 | 200 |
| W.-F. Exp. | 128 | 132 |

### Customs Order on Sealskin Garments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Treasury Department has authorized the Collector of Customs of New York to issue certificate of ownership of sealskin garments to persons going abroad, even though they came in the possession of the persons after the date of the Pelagic Sealing act, Dec. 29, 1897, when he is satisfied in each individual case that the skin from which the garment was made was not the product of pelagic sealing since the date of the act.

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Comstock sold at .05, 600 Croesus at .02, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 225 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.95, 500 Isabella at .94@.96, 100 Elkton at 1.10, 200 Lexican at .05½, 500 Sierra Nevada at .75, 1,200 Syndicate at .10, and 2,000 Work at .28@.29.

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .80 | Potosi | .39 |
| Adams Consol | .10 | Quicksilver | 2.00 |
| Belcher | .37 | Quicksilver pf | 8.00 |
| Best & Belcher | .52 | Savage | .13 |
| Bullion | .07 | Sierra Nevada | .63 |
| Brunswick Consol | .16 | Standard | 2.65 |
| Caledonia B. H. | .60 | Small Hopes | 1.15 |
| Challar | .15 | Union Consol | .23 |
| Crown Point | .20 | Utah | .07 |
| Chrysolite | .07 | Victor | 1.60 |
| Con. Cal. & Va | 1.75 | Yellow Jacket | .37 |
| Com. T. Co. stock | .04 | Argentum Juanita | .30 |
| Com. T. Co. bonds | .04 | Alamo | .08 |
| Com. T. Co. scrip | .06 | Anaconda | .52 |
| Crescent | .15 | Cripple Creek Cons | .12 |
| Catalpa | .20 | Creede & Crip. Ck | .10 |
| Deadwood Terra | .60 | Croesus | .01 |
| Eureka Consol | .40 | Golden Fleece | .25 |
| Father De Smet | .10 | Isabella | .92 |
| Gould & Curry | .33 | Mollie Gibson | .24 |
| Hale & Norcross | .36 | Mount Rosa | .35 |
| Homestake | .65.00 | Pharmacist | .05 |
| Horn Silver | 1.30 | Portland | 1.90 |
| Iron Silver | .50 | Specimen | .10 |
| Julia Consol | .02 | Union | .32 |
| Kingston & Pomb | .15 | Work | .28 |
| La Crosse | .03 | Hamon | .18 |
| Leadville Con | .09 | Elkton | .93 |
| Little Chief | .20 | Findlay | .18 |
| Mexican | .47 | Garfield | .12 |
| Mcalton | .30 | Jackpot | .55 |
| Ontario | 7.50 | Pinnacle | .27 |
| Ophir | 1.00 | Ala. Fdy. No. 2 | .15½ |
| Occidental | .15 | Ala. Fdy. No. 3 | .13¾ |
| Plymouth | .08 | Ala. Fdy. No. 4 | .13¼ |
| Phoenix G. M. Co | .11 | Grey Forge | .13½ |

### INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ariz. Smith Co. | 10.25 | Golden Fleece | .25 |
| Gilpin & Lincoln | .45¼ | Isabella | .97 |
| Jennie Blanche | .68¾ | Incline | .01 |
| Morenci Cop. pf. | 1.70 | Mollie Gibson | .26 |
| Pilgrim | .002½ | Mount Rosa | .27 |
| Rocky Mountain | .01 | Old Gold | .01 |
| Alamo | .09¼ | Portland | 1.95 |
| Anaconda | .51 | Sentinel | .01 |
| Anchoria | .72 | Union Gold | .33 |
| Cannon Ball | .06½ | Waldorf | .01 |
| Elkton | .98 | Work | .28¾ |
| Gar. Con. | .15 | Rosario Honduras | 5.00 |

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $274,635,854 |
| Gold reserve | 245,490,361 |
| Net silver | 4,210,310 |
| United States notes in the Treasury | 16,246,497 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 797,910 |
| Total receipts this day | 1,865,901 |
| Total receipts this month | 31,633,090 |
| Total receipts this year | 79,087,248 |
| Total expenditures this day | 1,705,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 36,630,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 93,241,090 |
| Deposits in National banks | 78,095,694 |
| Silver bullion | 788,267 |
| National bank notes received for redemption | 197,635 |
| Government receipts from internal revenue | 1,401,398 |
| Customs | 429,507 |
| Miscellaneous | $4,994 |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 10,000 ..... 108⅝
Adams Exp 4s 2,000 ..... 107¼ 5,500 ..... 107
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s 20,000 ..... 87¼ 6,000 ..... 87⅝ 21,000 ..... 87⅜ 8,000 ..... 88 5,000 ..... 87⅝ 5,000 ..... 87½
Austin & N'w'n 1st 15,000 ..... 96⅜
Balt & Ohio 3½s 40,000 ..... 96⅜ 5,000 ..... 96⅞ 161,000 ..... 97 12,000 ..... 97¼ 22,000 ..... 97½
Balt & Ohio 4s 1,000 ..... 100⅞ 1,000 ..... 101 8,000 ..... 100⅜
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued 7,000 ..... 93½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 2,000 ..... 96⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000 ..... 121 9,000s20F ..... 120½
Cent Pac 1st, when issued 20,000 ..... 100⅝ 1,000 ..... 100½ 20,000 ..... 100⅝
Cent Pac 3½s, when issued 10,000 ..... 87¼ 9,000 ..... 87
Ches & O gen 4½s 23,000 ..... 97½ 4,000 ..... 97¾
Ches & O con 5s 3,000 ..... 119½ 1,000 ..... 119
Chi & N'w'n con 7s 4,000 ..... 144
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 10,000 ..... 107¾ 3,000 ..... 107¼ 10,000 ..... 107
Col Midland 2-4s 45,000 ..... 63 10,000 ..... 63¼ 15,000 ..... 63½ 5,000 ..... 63⅝ 10,000 ..... 63¾ 15,000 ..... 63⅝
Denv & Rio Gr 4s 15,000 ..... 100½
Detroit City Gas 5s 15,000 ..... 100½ 10,000 ..... 100⅜ 1,000 ..... 100½
Erie gen lien 4s 3,000 ..... 85
Evans & T H gen 5s 20,000 ..... 104 11,000 ..... 104¾ 5,000 ..... 105 5,000 ..... 105¼ 5,000 ..... 105⅜ 5,000 ..... 106
Ft W & D C 1st 3,000 ..... 80½ 7,000 ..... 80
Gal, H & H 5s 5,000 ..... 105
Green Bay & West deb B 4,000 ..... 6½ 25,000 ..... 6¾ 40,000 ..... 6½ 5,000 ..... 6⅝ 84,000 ..... 6¾ 25,000 ..... 6⅞ 230,000 ..... 7 30,000 ..... 7⅛ 20,000 ..... 7¼ 35,000 ..... 7¾ 50,000 ..... 7⅞ 10,000 ..... 7¾ 10,000 ..... 7⅞ 10,000 ..... 7¾ 1,000 ..... 7¾
H & Tex Cent gen 4s 9,000 ..... 88¼
Int & G N 3d m 1,000 ..... 66
Kan C, P & G 1st 25,000 ..... 72 10,000s20F ..... 71 6,000 ..... 70
L S & M So 1st, coup 1,000 ..... 103¾
Louisv, Ev & St L con 1st 5s, tr co ctfs 1,000 ..... 56
Louisv & Nash col tr 4s 20,000 ..... 100
Pens & Atl 1st 1,000 ..... 113
Met St Ry gen 5s 2,000 ..... 120½
Minn & St L 1st and refund 4s 5,000 ..... 99 4,000s3 ..... 99½ 5,000 ..... 99¾ 5,000 ..... 100
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 22,000 ..... 94¼ 20,000 ..... 94⅛ 6,000 ..... 94¼ 10,000 ..... 94⅞
Mo, K & T 2d 48,000 ..... 69½ 25,000 ..... 69¾ 10,000 ..... 69¼ 3,000 ..... 69¼
Mex Inter 1st 4s 8,000 ..... 87¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s 5,000 ..... 94¼ 20,000 ..... 94⅜ 5,000 ..... 94½ 10,000 ..... 95
Mo Pac tr 5s 10,000 ..... 100½ 10,000 ..... 100⅜ 10,000 ..... 101 10,000 ..... 101¼ 10,000 ..... 101 10,000 ..... 101¼
Mo Pac con 50,000 ..... 118½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 8,000 ..... 96¼ 7,000 ..... 96½ 3,000 ..... 96⅝
Nat Starch M Co 1st 1,000 ..... 133
San A & A P 4s 10,000 ..... 79½
So Pac col tr 4s, when issued 90,000 ..... 86 62,000 ..... 85¾ 83,000 ..... 85¾ 70,000 ..... 85⅝ 151,000 ..... 85½ 22,000 ..... 85⅜ 10,000 ..... 85½ 4,000 ..... 85⅝ 183,000 ..... 85⅝ 50,000 ..... 85¾ 70,000 ..... 85⅝ 25,000 ..... 85¾ 20,000 ..... 85⅝ 130,000 ..... 85½ 10,000 ..... 85⅝ 25,000 ..... 85⅝ 4,000 ..... 85¾ 20,000 ..... 85⅝ 48,000 ..... 85⅝ 10,000 ..... 85⅝ 5,000 ..... 85¾ 20,000 ..... 85⅝ 128,000 ..... 85¾ 10,000 ..... 85⅜ 13,000 ..... 85⅞ 60,000 ..... 86 60,000 ..... 86¼ 115,000 ..... 86⅛ 15,000 ..... 86 20,000 ..... 85⅝ 20,000 ..... 85⅞ 25,000 ..... 86
So Ry 1st 5s 10,000s20F ..... 109½ 1,000 ..... 109½ 30,000 ..... 110
Standard R & T Inc 11,000 ..... 33¾ 5,000 ..... 25 10,000 ..... 24½ 10,000 ..... 24⅛
Tenn C, I & R R, Birm Div 1st 10,000 ..... 112½
Tex & N O con 5s 20,000 ..... 103⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 6,000 ..... 115½
Union Pacific 4s 15,000 ..... 105¼ 3,000 ..... 105¼ 1,000 ..... 105¼ 3,000 ..... 105
Wabash 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 116
Wabash 2d 5s 5,000 ..... 100⅞ 2,000 ..... 100¾ 3,000 ..... 101
Wabash deb, Ser B 50,000 ..... 37⅞ 20,000 ..... 37¾

Total sales ..... $4,221,500

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

### STOCKS.

| Sales | | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

## New York and Philadelphia Each Wins a Game at Polo Grounds.

## A DAY OF BRILLIANT FIELDING

### The Local Team Took the First Contest in Easy Style, but the Second Was Hard Fought.

**How the Clubs Stand.**

| | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 69 | 35 | .663 |
| Boston | 66 | 40 | .623 |
| Philadelphia | 67 | 41 | .620 |
| Baltimore | 62 | 41 | .602 |
| St. Louis | 58 | 48 | .547 |
| Cincinnati | 56 | 47 | .544 |
| Chicago | 55 | 50 | .524 |
| Pittsburg | 53 | 53 | .500 |
| New York | 45 | 57 | .441 |
| Louisville | 46 | 59 | .438 |
| Washington | 30 | 69 | .303 |
| Cleveland | 18 | 91 | .165 |

**Results of League Games Yesterday.**

New York, 7; Philadelphia, 3, (first game.)
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1, (second game.)
Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 5.
Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 1.
Washington, 12; Baltimore, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 0.

**Games To-day.**

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Washington in Baltimore.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis.

The New York and Philadelphia baseball teams gave two interesting exhibitions at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon before 3,000 persons. Each team won a game. Both games abounded in brilliant plays.

Seymour and Donahue were the opposing pitchers in the first contest. Donahue probably has a better record this season than any other pitcher in the League, but he never proved a puzzle to the locals. They hit safely pretty nearly every time when there was a hit wanted. O'Brien and Hardesty particularly found Donahue's pitching to their liking. Hardesty secured three hits, and incidentally played a star game at short, where he is replacing Davis. The entire team played winning baseball. There was not the semblance of an error. Hardesty made the star play of the day in the sixth inning. He leaped up and clutched Dolan's drive with the gloved hand.

A foul tip broke one of Warner's fingers on the right hand, and this will handicap the New Yorks' catching department.

The second game was always in doubt. Pratt, who pitched for the visitors, was in winning form. Pratt, by the way, won his own game, so to speak. He scored one run in the third inning after making a hit, and in the fifth inning he hit for two bases, sending in a run. In the seventh inning, when two were on bases and none out, Gleason hit between left and centre. It looked good for about three bases, but Thomas got to the ball after a hard run. He was leaning so far forward that he fell and rolled about ten feet, but never lost his grip on the ball.

Carrick was hit rather frequently, but the sharp fielding of the New Yorks kept down the score. Doyle did some sensational fielding in a double play with Hardesty in the sixth inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| NEW YORK. | R | I B | P O | A | E | PHILADELPHIA. | R | I B | P O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Van Hn., cf. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Thomas, cf. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Brien, lf. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Goeckel, lf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Grady, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | Deleh'ty, lf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Foster, rf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Chiles, rf. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Doyle, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | Lander, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Gleason, 2b. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 0 | McFarl'd, c. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hardesty, ss. | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | Cross, ss. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Warner, c. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Dolan, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Wilson, c. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Donahue, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Seymour, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 | 12 | 27 | 18 | 0 | Total | 3 | 9 | 24 | 12 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 7 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | — | 3 |

First base by errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Donahue, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 3; by Donahue, 1. Home run—O'Brien. Two-base hit—Dolan. Stolen base—Grady. Double plays—Gleason and Doyle; Dolan, Cross, and Goeckel. Passed ball—McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

| NEW YORK. | R | I B | P O | A | E | PHILADELPHIA. | R | I B | P O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V. Hal'n, cf. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Thomas, cf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Brien, lf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Goeckel, lf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Grady, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Deleh'ty, lf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Foster, rf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Chiles, rf. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Doyle, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 | Lander, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Gleason, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | Douglass, c. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Hardesty, ss. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Cross, ss. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Wilson, c. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Dolan, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Carrick, p. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Platt, p. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1 | 8 | 27 | 16 | 3 | Total | 2 | 10 | 27 | 13 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 2 |

First base by errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 1. Struck out—By Platt, 3. Two-base hits—Carrick, Goeckel, Platt. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Doyle. Double plays—Doyle and Hardesty; Hardesty, Gleason, and Doyle. Passed balls—Wilson, 1; Douglass, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

**BOSTONS LOSE A GAME.**

**The Brooklyns Defeated the Champions by Timely Hitting in Fifth.**

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Sharp hitting by Brooklyn and errors by Nichols, Lowe, and Hickman in the fifth inning to-day lost the game for Boston. Boston raised the hopes of the crowd in the ninth inning, but could not win. With two out and two on bases, Hickman tripled to right, only to be left on third, Stahl fouling out to Casey. Attendance, 7,500. Score:

| BOSTON. | R | I B | P O | A | E | BROOKLYN. | R | I B | P O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilt'n, cf. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Jones, cf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tenney, 1b. | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Keeler, rf. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Long, ss. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Jennings, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Collins, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | Kelly, lf. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hickman, lf. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | Daly, 2b. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Stahl, rf. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Dahlen, ss. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Lowe, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Casey, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Bergen, c. | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 1 | Farrell, c. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Nichols, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Hughes, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 5 | 8 | 27 | 11 | 5 | Total | 7 | 10 | 27 | 7 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 7 |

Three-base hit—Hickman. Stolen bases—Stahl, (2,) Casey, Daly. Base on balls—Off Nichols, 3; off Hughes, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Hamilton. Struck out—By Nichols, 5; by Hughes, 3. Wild pitch—Hughes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

**Washington, 12; Baltimore, 1.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Kitson, the Baltimore pitcher was an easy mark and the Washingtons had no difficulty in winning. Freeman of Washington made his fifteenth home run of the season. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | — | 12 |
| Baltimore | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 |

Base hits—Washington, 17; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Washington, 1; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and Roach; Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

**Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 1.**

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Chesbro gave four bases on balls and McCreery made two errors in the second inning, which netted the Cincinnatis four runs and the game. Phillips pitched a masterly game for Cincinnati. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | x | — | 7 |
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 |

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips and Peitz, Pittsburg, Chesbro and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

**St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 0.**

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Young, the home team's pitcher, was in excellent form today and blanked the Chicagos. He had good support. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | — | 2 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 |

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Criger; Chicago, Callahan and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

**Records Lowered at Berkeley Oval.**

The half-century bicycle meet of the Berkeley Oval Association was held last night on the Berkeley Oval wooden track by electric light. John Schuessler of the New York police bicycle squad lowered Bicycle Policeman Sackett's mile record of 1:59 by 9 seconds. He was paced by two triplets. George Schreiber and F. Kramer lowered the quarter-mile amateur world tandem record of 24 1-5 seconds. Their time was 23 2-5 seconds. The event of the meet was an open-to-all fifty-mile amateur race, which was stopped, after ten miles had been run, by the rainstorm. George Crook won the first ten miles in 22 minutes and 14 seconds. The race will be continued next Friday afternoon. The spectators were given rain checks.

**BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.**

**Large Nominations for the Stakes for the Next Season Expected.**

President William A. Engeman and Secretary T. M. Croft of the Brighton Beach Racing Association are already making preparations for the big meetings of the next two seasons, and they expect large nominations to the stakes for these meetings, which close to-day.

The stakes of next season, which close to-day, are as follows:

The Brighton Junior Stakes of $10,000, for two-year-olds, to close and name for yearlings on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899; to run in 1900, for then two-year-olds; of $200 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1900; or $25 if declared by June 1, 1900; the association to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $5,000, of which $750 to the second and $250 to the third; a winner of $3,000 to carry 3 pounds, twice of $3,000 or once of $5,000 5 pounds, twice of $5,000 or once of $10,000 7 pounds extra; those not having won $1,500 allowed 5 pounds, or if not $1,000 7 pounds; maidens allowed 10 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Neptune Stakes, of $5,000, to close and name for yearlings on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899; to run in 1900, for then two-year-olds; of $100 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1900; or $25 if declared by June 1, 1900; the association to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $5,000, of which $750 to the second and $250 to the third; a winner of $3,000 to carry 3 pounds, twice of $3,000 or once of $5,000 5 pounds, twice of $5,000 or once of $10,000 7 pounds extra; those not having won $1,500 allowed 5 pounds, or if not $1,000 7 pounds; maidens allowed 10 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Venus Stakes, of $3,000, for fillies, to close and and name for yearlings on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899; to run in 1900, for then fillies two years old; of $100 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1900, or $25 if declared by June 1, 1900; the association to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $3,000, of which $500 to the second and $200 to the third; a winner of $2,000 to carry 3 pounds, twice of $2,000 or once of $3,000 5 pounds extra; non-winners of $1,500 allowed 7 pounds, of $1,000 10 pounds. Five and a half furlongs.

The following events for 1901 will also close to-day:

The Brighton Derby, of $10,000, to close and name for yearlings on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899; to run in 1901, for then three-year-olds; of $200 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1900, or $25 if declared by Jan. 1, 1901, or $50 if declared by June 1, 1901; the association to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $10,000, of which $1,000 to the second and $500 to the third; non-winners of a race in 1901 of the value of $3,000 allowed 7 pounds, of $1,000 10 pounds. One mile and a half.

The Iroquois Stakes, of $5,000, to close and name for yearlings on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899; to run in 1901, for then three-year-olds; of $150 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1900, or $25 if declared by Jan. 1, 1901, or $50 if declared by June 1, 1901; the association to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $5,000, of which $750 to the second and $250 to the third; a winner of two stakes of the value of $3,000 to carry 3 pounds extra; those not having won in 1901 a stake of $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; maidens allowed 12 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

The Brighton Oaks, of $3,500, to close and name for yearlings on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899, to run in 1901, for then fillies three-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1900, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1901, or $30 if declared by June 1, 1901; the association to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $3,500, of which $500 to the second and $200 to the third; non-winners in 1901 of $2,000 allowed 5 pounds, of $1,500 7 pounds, of $1,000 10 pounds; maidens allowed 12 pounds. One mile and an eighth.

**HARNESS HORSES AT READVILLE.**

**Grand Circuit Races Open with a Good Card—The Winners.**

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 21.—The grand circuit fixture for the Readville mile track began this afternoon, with splendid prospects for the week of light harness racing. The track was never in better shape, and several horses were obliged to make new figures for themselves. The attendance was very large.

Two stake races and two class events, one of which went over until to-morrow on account of darkness, made up the programme.

Only one favorite reached winning money. The Futurity event for three-year-olds, won by Idolita, (2:21¼,) was faster than the favorite, Extasy, could go, although the latter was booked to win, even after two heats. Mamie W. (2:21½) did some good work without a let-up in each heat. With beautiful starts each time, the race was one of the best for foals ever seen on this track. Idolita's share is $7,500 and Mamie W.'s $1,709.

The Neponset Stake had Hal B. (2:04¾) for the favorite, and as his mark was so much better than the class, it was not surprising that he showed the way all around.

The 2:12 class, pacing, was won by Fairview, (2:13½,) an outsider, after Free Bond, (2:11½,) the great favorite, had miserably failed to get inside the distance flag in the first heat. Moreover, Fairview, in the deciding heat, at the three-quarters looked as if he would win all moneys, excepting fourth, but his driver generously let the other two horses get on safe ground.

The 2:20 class, trotting, which went over, brought out a strong mare in Letah S., (2:11¼,) which, after getting a start way in the rear in the second, made the wire with greatest ease. In the first heat Dr. Pitzer's position at the pole had helped him to win by a length over Letah S.

The races to-morrow will be the Blue Hill Stake, 2:10 and 2:16 trots, and 2:25 pace. The summary:

Trotting.

New England Futurity, $10,000; Foals of 1805.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Idolita, b. s., by Mendicino-Edith, (Marsh.) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mamie W., b. m., by Wildnut-Mamie, (Gatcomb) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Extasy, b. f., by Baron Wilkes, (Marvin) | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Ki's Brother, b. g., (Payne) | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Kellian, br. c., (Williams) | 3 | dis. | |
| Carbine, g. s., (Starr) | dis. | | |

Time—2:16¾; 2:15½; 2:15¾.

The Neponset Stake, $5,000; 2:10 class. Pacing.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hal. B., b. s., by Hal. Dillard-Ellen M., (Snow) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Moh Miller, m. g., by Alcantara, (Trout) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Hontas Crooke, ch. s., (Sanders) | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Castleton, br. s., (Garth) | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Alcyo, b. s., (Payne) | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| The Maid, b. m., (Curtis) | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| Arlington, b. g., (O'Neil) | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Hydregene, b. m., (McCarthy) | 8 | 8 | 8 |

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¼; 2:08¾.

2:12 Pacing; purse $1,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fairview, b. g., by Tyco-Erie Wilkes, (Critchfield) | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Lizzie Wilkes, b. m., by Fitler-Talmadge, (Davis) | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Joe Pilot, b. g., by Delineator-Bourbon Chief, Jr., (Kilborn) | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Mazie Sidney, b. m., (Drinkwater) | 7 | 3 | 7 |
| Will Leyburn, blk. g., (Gatcomb) | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| Early Bird, Jr., blk. s., (Payne) | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| Russell B., br. s., (Kelly) | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Marjorie, b. m., (Kerwick) | 8 | 9 | 5 |
| Dr. Wood, ch. s., (Miller) | 9 | 6 | 9 |
| Free Bond, b. g., (Miller) | dis. | | |

Time—2:08¾; 2:09¼; 2:11; 2:12.

Lizzie Wilkes and Joe Pilot divided second and third money; Mazie Sidney fourth.

2:20 class; trot. Purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Letah S., b. m., (Kinney) | 2 | 1 |
| Dr Pitzer, br. s., (Ames) | 1 | 9 |
| Sadie M., br. m., (McDowell) | 5 | 2 |
| Philip E., b. g., (Conlin) | 3 | 7 |
| Tesla, b. g., (Spear) | 9 | 3 |
| Paul Try, g. g., (Van Meter) | 8 | 4 |
| Annie Burns, g. m., (Wilson) | 4 | 5 |
| McAdams, ch. m., (Snow) | 11 | 5 |
| Ellison, b. m., (Young) | 7 | 6 |
| Helen Simmons, b. m., (Dickerson) | 6 | 10 |
| Brightlight, br. g., (Kerwick) | 10 | 11 |

Time—2:12½; 2:14½.

**SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.**

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—Racing was decidedly tame to-day, the finishes being in the nature of processions. Three horses fell in the steeplechase, McAuliffe, who rode Three Forks, having his collarbone broken. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Marito, 108 pounds, (Maher,) 9 to 10, first; Nearest, 108, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, second; Miss Soak, 108, (J. Daly,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Curfew, Princess Margaret, and Sadie Southwell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Anna Bain, 104 pounds, (Burns,) 6 to 5, first; Lady Massey, 109, (O'Leary,) 3 to 1, second; Reseda, 109, (Spencer,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01¾. La Tosca II., Olinda, Elsie Skip, and Greetings also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Mariti, 111 pounds, (Burns,) 7 to 1, first; Estaca, 116, (Taral,) 2 to 1, second; Sun Up, 106, (Maher,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:48½. Leando and Domineer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Lieutenant Gibson, 122 pounds, (O'Leary,) 2½ to 1, first; Colonel Roosevelt, 120, (Sims,) 2½ to 1, second; Ciales, 105, (McCue,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Tar Hill, Angle, Post Haste, Sidney Lucas, Pasig, and Estelle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Short course steeplechase. Artticle, 134 pounds, (Collins,) 3½ to 1, first; Red Hackle, 132, (Sprague,) 10 to 1, second; Mister Dunlap, 147, (Southwood,) 3 to 1, third. Time—4:04⅘. Becky Rolfe, Populist, Mister Stoffel, and Three Forks also started.

**The Card at Saratoga.**

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Carbrillo and Tyrian, 111 pounds; Midlight, 110; Island Princess, 104; Lillian Belle, 103; Sister Alice, Hampden, and Deyo, 101 each; Wasteful, 100; Henlon, 98; Lucky Star, 97; Red Spider, 88; Our Breezy, 86.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. St. Clair, 126 pounds; Sir Hubert, 116; Galahad and Hardee Pardee, 108 each.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Mesmerist and Marlbert, 129 pounds each; Waring, King's Courier, Gonfalon, Frandoo, and Sam Phillips, 122 each; Ildrim, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eights of a mile. Sir Christopher, 118 pounds; The Dauphin, 112; Simon W., and Sister Alice, 106; Bob White and Nicholas, 104; Incandescent, 103; Banished, 101; Miss Marion and Sparrow Wing, 97; General Shafter, 96; Diminutive, 94; Diva, 91; Caoutchouc, 86.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle. One and one-half miles. Ben Eder, 153 pounds; Semper Eko, 152; Premier, 150; Buela, 147; Forget, 143; Julius Caesar, 142; Trianon, 133; Kinvarra, 132; Article, 130.

# PARET WINS FROM DAVIS

## Takes Three Sets Out of Five in Newport Tennis Finals.

## HE MEETS WHITMAN TO-DAY

### Betting Was Three to One Against the Winner, and Even Money that He Would Not Get One Set.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—In the sweltering heat the cottage colony braved weather conditions this morning to watch the tennis match between Paret and Davis and the faithful Jamestown contingent was present in full force. Costumes of the previous days were simply outdone, as it was agreed that the gowns seen were the most superb of the tournament.

About the grand stand or the lawns were to be seen Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Miss Fifi Potter, Senator Depew, Miss Paulding, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Anthony Dyer, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Col. Astor, Miss Scott, Fernando Yznaga, Mrs. F. G. D'Hauteville, Miss Gerrard, Mrs. Clarence Dolan, George Rives, Miss Potter, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Gray, Miss Fish, Miss McLean, Miss Jones, Perry Tiffany, Stuyvesant Le Roy, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., James V. Parker, Francis F. Freeman, Arthur T. Kemp, Major Lockwood, J. P. Livermore, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., F. O. Beach, Ross R. Winans, R. T. Wilson, Miss Post, Mrs. Kidd, Miss Kidd, Mrs. Wetmore, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mrs Gambrill, Reginald Tower, Mrs. McCreery, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. De Forest, Mrs. Henry Clews, W. D. Hatch, Col. Morrell, Col. Fearing, J. N. Howard, A. Denau, and W. H. Lewis.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane was smartly costumed in white chiffon trimmed with black lace in bow design. A collar and girdle of pale blue matched the hat. Mrs. Henry Clews was in white tucked muslin worn with a cream straw hat ornamented with black velvet. Mrs. Josephine Johnson wore a white muslin gown with a small hat of white chiffon edged with black, against which were arranged pink roses. Lace and a ruching of salmon pink chiffon were the trimmings used. Mrs. William E. Carter wore a flurry gown of white organdie combined with lace. Her cream hat was trimmed with wide taffeta ribbon to match. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was in pale yellow muslin ornamented with cream lace about the shoulders and the point of the tunic. A biscuit hat, colored gayly with crimson poppies and wheat, gave a rash touch to this pretty gown, with which was carried a red parasol.

The tournament ended with a sensational victory for J. Parmly Paret, the New York expert, who beat Dwight F. Davis of Harvard in the final round, by three sets to two, after one of the most exciting matches ever played at Newport.

The result was very unexpected, and must be considered an upset of the most marked kind, for the betting before the match began was three to one against Paret and even money that he would not get a set from Davis.

The Harvard crack very evidently underestimated the skill of his antagonist, and when he got behind was unable to pull out.

Paret's victory gives him the right to challenge the champion, Malcolm Whitman, for his title and the challenge cup that represents the National championship. This match will be played to-morrow morning, and Whitman is expected to beat Paret, although the New Yorker's chances cannot be disposed of until he is actually beaten, since the betting has been against him in almost every match he has played in this tournament, and still he has won in the end.

Paret won the toss, and chose the service, Davis taking the best court. After a little practice the match started, and Davis at once took the lead. He was a strong favorite with the crowd, and the applause was loud and long when the referee called the score at "three games to one, Davis leads." Paret, however, began to pull up at this point, and he steadily gained on Davis until he had taken the lead away from him at 4–3. The Harvard man came back strong and took the next two games, only to lose the three that followed, and the first set went to Paret by 7–5.

The second set began immediately after the first, there being no rest between them. Again Davis started off in the lead, and again Paret overhauled him, this time the score was even at 5–all, and a long deuce-and-vantage struggle followed. Paret got the lead at first, then Davis. Again Paret held the vantage game, but finally the Harvard man pulled up even at 8–all, and then ran out the set by 10–8, making the score even at one set all.

The third set was started after a short rest, and Davis looked confident of striking his pace and winning out rapidly. It was no use, however, for Paret was too steady, and the New Yorker's fast service proved too much for Davis. Game after game went to Paret, and after 3–all had been reached the New Yorker ran three straight games, and the third set was his by 6–3.

Another short rest was taken and then the struggle was renewed. So confident were Davis's friends that he would still pull out that many bets were made when the score stood two sets to one against him that he would win the match.

When the fourth set began it looked a good deal as if he might still do so, for he started off at a terrific pace, and no stroke seemed too difficult for him to make. He passed Paret repeatedly as the latter came up to the net, and his service was so fast and so well placed that the New Yorker found it impossible to make safe returns from it. Finally Davis ran the first straight games, the score in only one of them reaching deuce, and the next was his by 6—2, and the match stood even at two sets all.

The fifth set was started amid considerable excitement. Davis had the first service, and he made good use of it. Paret took his service and then each got another game on his own service. On the fifth game, however, the New Yorker passed Davis twice, and the latter made several errors, so that Paret finally captured the lead at 3–2, and a minute later took an easy game, giving him a substantial lead at 4–2.

Then each man got his service game again, and the end was near at 5–3 for Paret. Davis served in the next game and was expected to win, but Paret put up a splendid defense and finally pulled up to 30–40. On the next point, however, he gave Davis an easy chance at the net, and the Harvard man made a fine "kill" of it. Then Davis got the vantage point twice, only to have the score brought back to deuce by a passing stroke from the New Yorker.

Finally Paret got the vantage point once more in his favor, and then followed a long rally, which was finally won by a clever passing stroke up Davis's side line, and the game and set went to Paret.

This gives Paret first prize in the all-comers' tournament, and he will meet Whitman to-morrow morning for the championship. The final score follows:

Championship Singles.—Final round. J. Parmly Paret beat Dwight F. Davis, 7–5, 8–10, 6–3, 2–6, 6–3.

**HOBART IS CHAMPION.**

**Wins the German Tennis Title by Brilliant Play.**

HOMBURG, Aug. 21.—The lawn tennis tournament was concluded to-day before a brilliant gathering, Hobart continuing his victorious career. After defeating Gore in the finals for the championship to-day, he beat Mahoney, the holder of the championship of Germany in 1898, three sets to two, the score being 8—6, 8—10, 12—10, 6—8, and 8—6. Hobart won after the most brilliant match seen on the Homburg courts, playing a wonderful game, especially in the third love set, completely smothering Mahoney.

In the final for the gentlemen's doubles the brothers Doherty defeated Hobart and Black by 6—4, 7—5, and 7—5.

In the final for the ladies' championship of Germany, Miss Cooper beat the Countess von Schulenburg by 7—5, 6—4.

In the final for the championship of Europe, Doherty gave H. S. Mahoney a walkover.

The Duke of Cambridge distributed the prizes. In complimenting the victors, he said he was glad to see such a fine game again so popular.

**AMERICAN JOCKEYS IN ENGLAND**

**Racing Men Say Martin Has Many Superiors as a Rider.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.—American jockeys as well as horses are making a record here this season. Of the jockeys riding in England Martin has the highest percentage of wins.

There is a wide difference between English and American opinion of Martin's riding ability. Turner does not consider him in the same class with a dozen English jockeys, and says Sloan is one stone better. Americans think him little inferior to Sloan. Martin's percentage of wins is nearly 37. Sloan is less than one-quarter of 1 per cent. behind, and he has ridden over four times the number of horses. "Morny" Cannon is third in the list of winning jockeys, with just under 30 per cent. of wins. L. Reiff is sixth.

**NEW YORKERS LOSE AT CRICKET.**

**Knickerbocker Athletic Club Meets Defeat at Toronto.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 21.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York to-day began the first of a six days' series of matches against the crack cricket clubs of the Dominion. They had Toronto-Rosedale as their first opponents on the Rosedale grounds, where the international match between Canada and the United States was decided two weeks ago.

The visitors were evidently tired out after their journey from New York, but they played a splendid game and were defeated by the narrow margin of twelve runs only after an exciting finish. This was due altogether to loose work in the field, where several chances were allowed to go by unaccepted. They will play Parkdale-St. Albans at Parkdale to-morrow. The score:

KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. R. Cobb, c. Martin, b. Cooper | 38 |
| J. F. Curran, b. Cooper | 60 |
| F. F. Kelly, c. Martin, b. Cooper | 6 |
| F. W. T. Stiles, c. and b. Cooper | 9 |
| C. P. Hurditch, b. Cooper | 14 |
| Tyers, b. Cooper | 1 |
| G. A. Gittens, c. Cameron, b. Tucker | 3 |
| J. E. Pitcher, b. Tucker | 0 |
| T. G. Clarke, b. Tucker | 0 |
| W. D. Hickie, b. Tucker | 4 |
| A. Gunn, not out | 0 |
| Bye | 1 |
| Total | 136 |

TORONTO-ROSEDALE.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. H. Cooper, c. Kelly, b. Cobb | 18 |
| J. H. Forester, b. Cobb | 14 |
| J. G. Davis, c. Hurditch, b. Kelly | 6 |
| M. Boyd, b. Cobb | 3 |
| J. Ensley, c. Hurditch, b. Kelly | 5 |
| G. S. Lyon, b. Tyers | 18 |
| H. J. Tucker, b. Tyers | 35 |
| P. Hardisty, run out | 7 |
| McCameron, run out | 10 |
| H. G. Martin, b. Kelly | 5 |
| G. A. Larkin, not out | 0 |
| Byes | 11 |
| Leg byes | 16 |
| Total | 148 |

**GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.**

**Play for the Hinkle Cup Begins Today on the Kebo Links.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—The usual open handicap tournament for the cup offered by A. Howard Hinkle, Secretary of the Kebo Valley Club, beings to-morrow on the Kebo links. There are a large number of entries, including those of some well-known players.

Arden Robbins of the St. Andrew's Club of New York, who won the Hinkle Cup the first year it was offered; J. G. Thorpe, last year's winner, and R. G. Hazard are the scratch men. A. D. Childs, who played with the Princeton Golf Club this year, has a handicap of one stroke on the eighteen holes. He is a very steady player, and should be well up in the last rounds. T. G. Condon, runner-up in last year's Hinkle Cup tournament, has not been playing in his best form this season. He is handicapped at five. Franklin Ellis, who will play at six strokes, is considered a rather dangerous man.

The entries are as follows: Arden Robbins, J. G. Thorpe, R. G. Hazard, A. D. Childs, K. A. McCord, C. N. Hinkle, T. G. Condon, Percy Madeira, A. H. Frazier, F. Ellis, George Robbins, H. Jacques, A. D. Sheppard, Jr., C. N. Pike, R. M. Johnson, Edmund Pendleton, G. Gallatin, W. W. Finlay, G. Bergner, R. M. McLane, W. H. Cherry, R. H. Gallatin, Clifford Bright, Mr. Thorndike, John M. Livingston, Dr. Amery, E. L. Patterson, M. E. Ingalls, J. L. Ketterlinus, and F. H. Gillett.

# RELIEF FOR SWELTERING CITY.

## Rainfall in the Evening Puts an End to an Oppressive Day—Two Deaths Due to the Heat.

The weather conditions yesterday were dangerous and oppressive, caused much suffering, and promised a long list of heat prostrations, but a storm last night brought a remarkable fall in the temperature and vast relief to millions of people. There were several prostrations, one of which caused a fatal fall.

Coatless men were more numerous in the streets than they have been on any preceding day of the Summer. Thousands who have probably never done such a thing before in their lives walked about the chief business thoroughfares without coat, waistcoat, or suspenders, with only silk or thin flannel shirt, belt, trousers, hat, and shoes visible.

An unusual number of women without collars was another peculiarity of the day. Down town the typewriter and telephone girls and women accountants and bookkeepers in desperation disregarded appearances and not only left off their white collars and ties, but left their shirt waists open at the neck without pretense of their accustomed tidiness and primness.

John Hamilton, 60 years old, was found lying sick at Spring and Mercer Streets in the afternoon and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, died at 9 o'clock from the heat. Hamilton was about forty years old. He was not able to tell

## INSTRUCTION.

### BERKELEY SCHOOL,

**Upon Former Site of Columbia College,**
MADISON AVENUE AND 49TH STREET.
TWENTIETH YEAR BEGINS MON., OCT. 2.
☞ All classes hereafter limited to 12 boys.
Remodeled buildings—with newest sanitary arrangements—perfect light, (east, south, and west;) indirect steam heating; double system of ventilation by electricity. Separate new armory, gymnasium, and swimming pool. All pupils have the use of Berkeley Oval.
42 BOYS WERE PRESENTED SUCCESSFULLY FOR COLLEGE IN JUNE. MANY WITH HONORS.

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Ages 5 to 9; three classes, limited to 12 each. Separate building upon opposite corner; also with light on three sides. Use of gymnasium and swimming pool. Separate military drill and manual training. Address JOHN S. WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.
Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.
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for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modelling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color process, pen and ink work, sketch class. J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.
NEEDLEWORK CLASSES.
Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.
Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

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RIVER STREET,
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Examinations for admission on the 14th and 15th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
**Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.**

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**110 West 59th St.**
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**Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.**

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This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th. Mr. Cutler will be at the school house after September 10th. Summer mail forwarded.

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A safe, thorough, splendidly equipped preparatory school and home for boys, 25 miles from New York; finest location on the Hudson; building magnificent in its appointments; experienced and able teachers; large athletic grounds; horses and ponies for riding, drill, and artillery practice. Illustrated catalogue on request.
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Select school for boys. Number of boarders limited. **Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13.**
Military Drill. Well equipped Gymnasium. For Prospectus address BROTHER CHARLES, Director.

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Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough education. School year open Sept. 11, 1899.
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SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; Wm. C. Simmons, Associate Headmaster, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 45th St. For all particulars, address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 50 West 47th St., City.

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Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

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For Boys and Girls under 12 years. Reopens October 3d. Interviews at schoolhouse (from 10 to 12) after September 14th. No. 35 W. 90th St.

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ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding school for girls; studies will be resumed on Monday, September 11. For further particulars send for prospectus, or visit the institution.

**Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker**
School for Girls opens October 3d; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. A limited number of resident scholars received. **148 Madison Avenue.**

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## SUMMER RESORTS.

### ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

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Trains leave Grand Central Station:
**7:30 P. M.** and **7:50 A. M.** with through Sleeping Cars via Utica, with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Jacquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

**6 P. M.** PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMER ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; **6:50 A. M.** over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; **11:13 A. M.** over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

**8:40 A. M.** ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
**HOTEL CHILDWOLD, LAND.** Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

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DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and laundress; house cleaning; reference. 207 East 80th St., third floor, front.

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## SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—EMIL SPITZER, plaintiff, against HENRY CHARBONNIER and "JOHN DOE," said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants. Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.
ROSE & PUTZEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Henry Charbonnier and "John Doe, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants.
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.
ROSE & PUTZEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au22-1aw6wTu

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SMITH'S SONS, WARD B.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of WARD B. SMITH'S SONS, assigned to William J. Underwood, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 20th day of September, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William J. Underwood, assignee of the above-named Ward B. Smith's Sons, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Justice of the said court, this 14th day of August, 1899.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
ARTHUR NEVILLE, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
au15-1aw4wTu

VAN TASSEL, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made on the 17th day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. VAN TASSEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said William H. Van Tassel, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 55, at No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, August 18, 1899.
WILLIAM J. FRYER, Assignee.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Attorneys for Assignee,
229 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

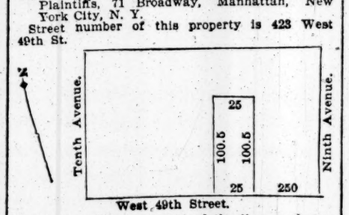
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.
—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.
CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

## FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

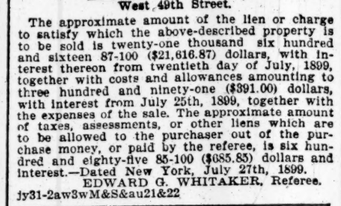
## REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, Plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of 188 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Philip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 183, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street at a point distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, thence westerly along the said centre line of the block being the rear of Lot Number 168 on said map twenty-five feet to Lot Number 182 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.
EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.
CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.



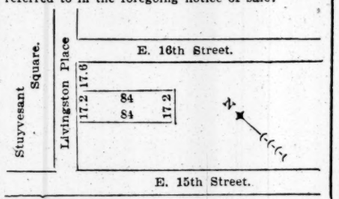

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twenty-first day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and eighty-five 85-100 ($685.85) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.
EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.
jy31-2aw3wM&S&au21&22

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUF, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Livingston Place, distant seventeen (17) feet and eight (8) inches south from the southeast corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence eastwardly, and parallel to said East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place; and thence northwardly, along Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.
LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.
GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:




The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,682.50 with interest thereon from 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.82, with interest from May 24, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $735 or thereabouts, and interest.
Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.
LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.
au22-2aw3wTu&F&s12&14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD as exr., &c., and another, plaintiffs, against HENRY RIEHL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Henselly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, distant thirty-four feet two and one-half inches (34 ft. 2½ in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Lexington Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches (16 ft. 7 in.); thence westerly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches, (16 ft. 7 in.,) thence easterly again, parallel with Ninety-fourth Street, and partly through the centre of another party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1899.
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.
WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,440 Lexington Avenue:




The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,600, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $101, and interest, and taxes for 1899, amount not yet fixed.—Dated New York, 19th day of August, 1899.
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.
au22-2aw3wTu&Fr&s12

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 1,372—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter if HYMAN BALENZWEIG, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Hyman Balenzweig of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Hyman Balenzweig was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Goldstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 15th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
August 21st, 1899.

NO. 1,277—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN PALMIERI, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that John Palmieri, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee.
New York, August 22d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Louis Rosenberg of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Rosenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Aug. 21st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of HETTIE M. YOUNG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 978.
To the creditors of Hettie M. Young of White Plains, in the County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Hettie M. Young was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAMS E. WEBSTER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Williams E. Webster, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
August 21st, 1899.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskuss & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. HEDDERICH, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ap18-1aw6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John Burke & Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1aw6mTu

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD O. McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6mTu

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, GEORGE A.—The People of the State of New York to Elizabeth C. Jones, as executrix of the will of GEORGE A. JONES, deceased, and individually; William P. Jones, Frances E. Jones, Philip Hoffman, Henry Harburger, Wright Dairy Company, a domestic corporation; Henry A. Kirby, assignee of the Johnston Jewelry Company, a domestic corporation; William H. Rogers, Joseph T. O'Connor, William W. Walker, James McCreery, J. Crawford McCreery, and Thomas Rosevear, composing the firm of James McCreery & Co.; William H. Bonynge, assignee of H. T. Wilhelm; Richard Batting, Henry F. Session, Samuel D. Styles and Alexander Cash, composing the firm of Styles & Cash; Frederick Schuler, Intelligencer Association, a domestic corporation; Henry C. Ross, Tyson Company, a domestic corporation; Caldwell Fraser, Alfred D. Montebello, Charles Thorley, Thomas Thedford, Moses Huntoon, John B. Huntoon, Louis Mohrman, Joseph Young, Elizabeth C. Jones, Merritt E. Haviland, John B. Knapp, Henry W. Pennoyar, Judson G. Wells, Mary H. Hubbard, executrix of S. T. Hubbard, deceased; Barnard S. McKean, receiver of United Life Insurance Association; Ellen L. Demorest, Joseph J. Little, and to all other persons entitled to share in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of George A. Jones, deceased, whose names cannot be ascertained, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why the decree distributing, as if it were the proceeds of decedent's real property sold pursuant to decree, the sum of 33,265 33-100 dollars, surplus moneys arising upon the sale of the decedent's real estate in foreclosure suit into the Surrogate's Court, should not be made.
In witness whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James A. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au15-1aw4wTu&s11

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor.
CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York.
my0-1aw6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next. Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
ma21-1aw6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transac

# SUGAR WAR IS ON AFRESH

## American Makes a Big Cut and the Arbuckles Go Still Lower.

## OUTBREAK WAS NOT EXPECTED

### Reduction Thus Far 60 Cents Per Barrel—Thought Trust Is Trying to Kill Its Rivals.

The war between the American Sugar Refining Company and its competitors unexpectedly broke out anew yesterday, and before the day was out developed into a decidedly interesting fight, which promises to grow more bitter with time.

The American Company started in by reducing the prices of all grades of refined sugar, excepting No. XXXX., 3-16 cent per pound. The other refining companies promptly met the reduction, and within a very short time the Arbuckle Company lowered the price still further by 1-16 cent per pound, making a total reduction of ¼ cent per pound within a few hours. This latter reduction, which it is understood is only for prompt delivery without guarantee, was not met either by the American or by the other companies, but it was intimated last evening that when business opened this morning it would be found that all the companies had come into line.

It was stated in some quarters that it was not unlikely that the recent visit of the Western wholesale grocers, who asked the American Sugar Company to enforce the factor agreement, had something to do with the unexpected reduction in price. This, however, was not generally credited. Speaking of the situation, James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., who represent the Mollenhauer and the National Companies, said:

"It seems to me that the real reason for the cut by the American Company is to make the business so unprofitable that some of the companies will be forced out of existence. In my opinion, however, it will take some years to accomplish this. That the cut by the American Company to-day took all the independent companies by surprise we must admit. So far as we are concerned, we do not see anything to warrant the cut.

"It is a mystery why the American Sugar Refining Company is willing to reduce its guaranteed contracts by 3-16 cent per pound when it is supposed to have at least 1,250,000 barrels sold, on which it will have to make this reduction. The four independent refineries of New York and the one in Philadelphia have, on the other hand, only about 250,000 barrels thus sold. What the reduction signifies can best be seen by saying that it means lowering the price 60 cents per barrel, which, for 1,500,000 barrels, is $900,000.

"Probably the same reason which induced the American to drop the price 3-16 cent will induce that company to drop the price still further, which signifies a good war. As to what the independent companies will do—well, I think you will find to-day that we shall meet any reductions."

A Wall Street bulletin quoted a sugar broker as follows: "The American Sugar Refining Company was informed that salesmen of the New York Refinery (Doscher's) had been offering sugar in the West and in this city at 5⅜ cents, so they at once cut the price 3-16 at the opening of business Monday. Thereupon Arbuckles made a further cut of 1-16, making the price 5¼ cents for prompt delivery, without guarantee. In this, we think, they are playing into the hands of the trust.

"This reopening of the war has greatly demoralized business. Of course the reductions by all the refiners to 5.31 applies to the undelivered portion of old contracts, under the guarantee to Jan. 1, 1900, but there is no disposition to enter new contracts under present conditions. Orders for prompt delivery would go to Arbuckle naturally at 5.25 cents instead of to the others at 5.31 cents. We fear that all the old bitterness will be revived."

# FIGHT AGAINST MEAT TRUST.

### Retail Butchers Here Plan to Organize a Big Company on the Co-operative Plan.

The war to be waged by the retail butchers against the Meat Trust will probably take definite shape to-night at the meeting to be held at 915 Eighth Avenue. The Retail Butchers' Association, which has a membership of about 800, opened the battle at a meeting last Friday, when a committee was appointed to devise ways and means for fighting the trust. A co-operative scheme was generally favored.

Louis Wagner, proprietor of a meat packing house at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, is one of the most active officials of the Retail Butchers' Association, and is a member of the Committee on Plan and Scope. "Just so long as matters remain in the present condition," he said yesterday, "we are practically at the mercy of the Meat Trust. Not only are prices fixed at both ends by the trust, but short credit is given the retailer, and unless the latter lives right up to the letter of his contract his supply is cut off, and no other member of the trust will sell to him except for spot cash. This is a great hardship on the retailer, who frequently has to pay for goods that have not been taken from the refrigerators.

"Our idea is to organize a company on the co-operative plan, to establish an immense abattoir, and to purchase cattle on the hoof from Western raisers of stock. We believe the cattlemen would be glad as sooner than to the 'Big Five,' who constitute the trust. We have no doubts of our ability to raise all the money necessary, and we feel confident of our ultimate success. Co-operative concerns in other branches of trade have prospered, and there is no reason why a meat association on the co-operative system should not."

### Poultry Profits by Advance in Beef.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Since the advance in the price of beef the demand for poultry has greatly increased. Eastern buyers are now scattered all over the State, and a large per cent. of chickens are shipped to the Atlantic Coast cities. Until recently it was difficult for farmers living a considerable distance from a railroad to dispose of their surplus of poultry at advantageous prices. Now agents pick up every fowl that is for sale.

# SUES WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY.

The suit which the Westinghouse Air Brake Company brought against the New York Air Brake Company in 1895 on the Dixon and Westinghouse patents in the United States courts to restrain the alleged infringement of the patents was decided by the United States Supreme Court of Appeals in favor of the New York Air Brake Company. That company, through its attorneys, Cary & Whitridge, has begun action in the New York Supreme Court against the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and George Westinghouse, Jr., to recover damages, which are claimed to amount to $1,000,000, for injuries said to have been suffered by it in its business as a result of this litigation and the various acts and doings of the Westinghouse Company in connection therewith.

The complaint alleges that in 1895 the Westinghouse Company and its President, George Westinghouse, Jr., tried to take advantage of those decisions to establish a monopoly in the sale of air brakes and to drive the New York Air Brake Company out of the market.

As a part of this undertaking, the complaint alleges, the Westinghouse Company first proceeded to amend a certain old application of George Westinghouse, Jr., for patents which it had pending in the Patent Office at Washington, so as to embrace in it the form of air brake which the New York Company was to manufacture.

It is also alleged that after the Westinghouse Company had begun its action against the New York Company it sent notices broadcast through the country to many railroads and purchasers of air brakes, advising them that it had begun suit, and giving them notice that if they purchased any air brakes from the New York Air Brake Company it would hold them responsible as infringers. When the suit was decided against the Westinghouse Company in the lower court, and pending its appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, it is claimed the Westinghouse Company continued to issue these notices through the country, adding, it is alleged, that the New York Company was practically insolvent.

# THE COTTON DUCK TRUST.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—The Continental Trust Company to-day began paying for the cotton duck properties which have been acquired by the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company. This company is incorporated under the laws of Delaware and controls the leading plants of the country, including the Mount Vernon, W. E. Hopper & Son's, Laurel, and others of this State.

The new corporation will produce about 90 per cent. of the cotton duck of the country. The financial details are being arranged by the Continental Trust Company, which will be trustee of the mortgages. It is expected that officers and directors will be elected this week. Mr. Richard Cromwell, President of the Mount Vernon Company will, it is understood, be President of the new company.

### A NEW ELECTRIC COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Scott-Janney Electric Company, recently incorporated at Trenton with a capital of $30,000,000, was held in this city to-day, and the following were elected Directors:

Frank Le Bar, Philadelphia; Henry A. Sage, Ogdensburg, N. Y., President of the Ogdensburg Heat, Light and Power Company; Gordon J. Scott, Philadelphia; Gen. Frank Reeder, Easton, Penn.; Robert Alexander, Philadelphia; William B. Hill, Director of the People's Trust Company, New York; Edward A. Abbott, Concord, N. H.; J. F. Tapley, New York; James B. Dill, Director of the Federal Steel Company; W. H. Wolverton, Treasurer of the Bell Telephone Company, New York; Charles W. Drake, ex-Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and a Director of the American Trust Company, New York; Allen D. Laney of the banking firm of Lathrop R. Bacon & Co., New York; T. Quincy Brown, President of the Atlantic National Bank, Boston; Daniel O'Day of the Standard Oil Company, New York; Charles Watson, Chief Engineer American Sugar Refineries Company, New York; C. W. Ogden, New York; Frank R. Hansell, New Jersey; George H. B. Martin, New Jersey; William S. Janney, R. F. Lopez, and Charles F. Walter, Philadelphia.

The Scott-Janney Company is organized to compete with the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric Company. It is stated that a large plant will be located in this city at once.

### American Iron and Steel Company.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—A charter was issued by the State Department to-day to the American Iron and Steel Company, with a nominal capital of $1,000. The company has purchased several large iron and steel plants at Reading and Lebanon, and will increase its capital.

# THE CUSTOM HOUSE TRANSFER

### Payment for the Building to the Government Will Be Made in Time—National City Bank Waiting.

Several reports from Washington were circulated on the Street yesterday in reference to the transfer of the old Custom House site to the National City Bank. One of these was to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had received a check for $3,005,000 from the bank, thus, with the forfeit money already paid, completing the payment for the site. At the bank it was stated that this was not the case, and that any such statement was not authorized by the bank.

Another rumor was to the effect that there was a slight hitch in the proceedings for transferring the property to the bank.

In relation to the matter, John A. Garver of Sherman & Stirling, solicitors for the bank, to whom reference was made, said:

"We do not believe in discussing private affairs in the newspapers. It is true we have had some correspondence with the Washington officials in regard to the matter, but as to the question of final adjustment there will be not the slightest difficulty. In fact, so far as the purchase proper is concerned, the matter, as is well known, is settled. What correspondence we have had has been in relation to detail—to the form of title, time of possession, and the like.

"As to the matter of title and the report that the President and the Secretary of the Interior will be asked to join in the conveyance, in addition to the Secretary of the Treasury, that is purely a legal technicality, in order to perfect title.

"As to the occupation of the old Custom House site by the Government, of course the bank wants to put some limitation on the duration of occupation—though not an arbitrary one. The bank cannot get possession until the new customs building is ready, but it would like to have some definite idea of the time when that will be.

"In regard to rumors of payment, it would seem that there is no particular object in paying in full for the site until the bank actually gets possession of the property. The whole matter, however, is now in process of adjustment. As for any serious hitch, there will be none."

# BIG STRIPED BASS CAUGHT.

The largest striped bass reported as having been caught this season along the Sound is now on exhibition at the cold-storage rooms of Gude Brothers, 154 Chambers Street. The fish weighed thirty-three pounds when caught, and in its present state tips the beam at thirty-one and one-half pounds.

The catch was made late Saturday afternoon off Milton Point, about twenty miles up the Sound from this city, by Henry N. Peters of 886 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Peters has been fishing along the coast for bass for a long time. One year ago he landed a thirty-one-pound bass near the same place.

It took twenty minutes to land the fish after he had been hooked. The fish will be stuffed and mounted this week, and for some time afterward will be on exhibition at the store of William Mills & Son, 21 Park Place.

# CHILD BITTEN BY A CAT.

The four-year-old daughter of Mr. Schesler of 239 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, was attacked and bitten yesterday afternoon by a cat in the Grand Central Railway Station. It inflicted an ugly wound in the child's right arm, which was dressed at Flower Hospital.

The father and mother of the little one were waiting for a train in the Harlem waiting room. The child was playing around the room, and was eating a sandwish. It is not known whether the little girl teased the animal, or whether it attacked her for the sandwich. It is said that numerous cats loaf around the station waiting room because the travelers feed them from their lunch boxes. This is the first time that one of them has ever attacked any one. Those who saw the viciousness of the animal yesterday were quite alarmed for fear that they might be attacked while not watching.

# A $3,000,000 TRUST COMPANY.

A new trust company is being organized among railroad, oil, and brick capitalists by C. W. McMurran, who was identified with the organization of the Chestnut Ridge Railroad and the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York. The plan of the turst company provides for a capital stock of $3,000,000, and a surplus of $3,000,000.

Among the subscribers to the capital stock are James A. Roberts, William T. Wardwell, W. E. D. Stokes, Howard Gould, George A. Helme, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Col. John Jacob Actor, J. Jennings McComb, J. Seaver Page, E. S. Sutro, Frederick Boos, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Frederick C. Sayles, George F. Hawkins, William A. Clark, and G. W. Gail.

The name of the company has not yet been selected. Mr. McMurran said yesterday that the company was being organized to a great extent by men who are directly interested in the new concentrations of large interests in this city. It is not thought that the company will undertake to enter sharply in competition with the banks for deposits.

### Civil Engineer Stricken.

Albert W. Hale, a civil engineer, sixty years old, of 115 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, was taken to Hudson Street Hospital in an unconscious condition yesterday afternoon, afflicted with an attack of apoplexy. He was still unconscious last night. Mr. Hale was in charge of the survey work of the Board of Underwriters during the recent inspection of the dry goods district, but at present is not actively connected in business. His friend, H. G. Paine, of 124 East Twenty-fourth Street, whom he had called to see yesterday afternoon at Harper Brothers' publishing house, in Franklin Square, where he was stricken, went to the hospital last night to see the patient, but when he approached Mr. Hale's bedside the latter was unable to recognize him. The patient is in a serious condition.

# THRUST AT 71ST INQUIRY

## One of Accused Officers a Captain in New Volunteer Regiment.

## GEN. GREENE SPONSOR FOR HIM

### Would Vindicate Old Comrade, Conviction of Whom He Considers Reflection on His Judgment.

Officers of the National Guard yesterday were hotly discussing what many of them consider a blow at the State Court of Inquiry on the Seventy-first Regiment—the appointment of Capt. Elmore F. Austin, formerly of the Seventy-first Regiment, to the position of a Captain in one of the new regiments in the volunteer service. Capt. Austin is now on the staff of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade, N. G. N. Y., and was condemned by the Court of Inquiry, which declared him unfit to hold a commission, and deserving of severe punishment.

The appointment was made on the recommendation of Major Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, formerly Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, and is taken by all well-informed officers of the Guard as an indication that Gen. Greene is determined to vindicate the officers of the regiment against the findings of the Court of Inquiry. It is said to be an open secret that Gen. Greene was not pleased with the action of the court.

The accused officers—Col. Downs, Lieut. Col. Smith, and Capt. Austin—had long enjoyed his confidence, and he considered their conviction a reflection upon his judgment. Capt. Austin had been on his staff as Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Gen. Greene had recommended him to Gen. Smith for a position on the latter's brigade staff. Capt. Austin served all through the Cuban campaign as commander of Company I.

How far Gen. Greene and the State Court of Inquiry are opposed in their estimate of Capt. Austin is shown by a statement of the court, which is contained in the official record of their findings, General Order No. 7, Page 28, May 1, 1899. After referring to Capt. Austin's alleged failure to communicate an order from Gen. Kent, and to take his company to the front, the court says:

"Capt. Austin appeared to be a man of more than average intelligence, and the court does not accept or believe the reason given, and is of the opinion that a commanding officer of a company who fails to obey an order of his division commander, and in addition fails to report such order to his immediate commanding officer, is unfit to hold a commission, and should be severely punished."

Gov. Roosevelt, in reviewing the findings of the court, scored Capt. Austin for the alleged dereliction of duty.

Capt. Austin is still a member in high standing of Gen. Smith's staff. At the time of the finding Gen. Smith was asked if he would call for the resignation of the Captain from his staff, and said: "Most certainly not. While not denying the right of the court to its conclusions, I may say that I have my own conclusions in the matter, and Capt. Austin will remain on my staff if he so chooses."

When Gen. Greene learned that his old staff officer had been accused by the Court of Inquiry he was highly indignant. Since then, it is understood, he has expressed himself freely on the subject. He has gone over the testimony in the Court of Inquiry and has made up his mind as to the culpability of his former officers. Those who are close to Gen. Greene say that he will never forgive those who have been instrumental in bringing the Seventy-first, his old regiment, under the cloud of failing to do its duty at San Juan.

Gen. Greene, who has been spending some time in the country, could not be seen yesterday, but a close friend of his, with long military experience, said: "Gen. Greene is determined to rehabilitate the reputation of his old command, for he believes that the regiment received a pounding that it did not deserve. He took it as far as Tampa and knows well its condition when it went into Cuba.

"Those who know his pride in his old command know the bitter moments he has spent since its conduct became the matter of official inquiry. While a strict disciplinarian, Gen. Greene has always been known as a man of the strictest justice. As a graduate of West Point he stands by the highest standards of military honor and it is not conceivable by those who know him that he would recommend Capt. Austin for a position in the volunteers if he believed for one moment the statements of the court.

"It is perfectly plain that Gen. Greene, keeping himself within military etiquette, is determined to defend any officer who he thinks has been unjustly treated. He could not take issue with the court or Gov. Roosevelt without becoming involved in a State matter, but now he can recommend Capt. Austin and thus defy the decision of the court, leaving himself free from any entanglement."

The Court of Inquiry which conducted the investigation into the conduct of the Seventy-first Regiment was composed of Col. Samuel M. Welch, Sixty-fifth Regiment, of Buffalo; Col. Frederick Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment of New York; Col. James H. Lloyd of the Second Regiment of Troy, and Major Charles J. Buchanan, Judge Advocate, Third Brigade, of Albany. Col. Bartlett could not be found at his office yesterday, and it was said there that he was in the country on his vacation.

Whether the State authorities will protest to the War Department against the appointment of Capt. Austin as being a blow at the discipline of the Guard and reflecting upon the validity of a Court of Inquiry, was a question that was much discussed by officers of the Guard yesterday. Gen. Roe said he had received no official information of the appointment, and therefore would not discuss the matter.

### Capt. Hough Likely to be Elected.

According to latest reports the coming election for Captain in Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, will be a rather one-sided affair. The majority report of the Nominating Committee in favor of Capt. Hough, formerly of the First Regiment Engineers, is warmly indorsed by the rank and file, while, aside from all personal considerations, the fact that Lieut. Thompson, the minority nominee, did not attain his present rank by company election works strongly against him. Capt. Hough was never a member of the Seventy-first, but comes highly indorsed by his former superiors and in the late war made an excellent record in Puerto Rico. Lieut. Thompson is deemed incompetent, it is said, by many of the privates. He has declared that he will resign in case of defeat.

### Trial in Italy for a Crime Here.

The peculiarity of the treaty between this country and Italy may result in an Italian being tried in Naples for a murder committed in New York. A cablegram was received from Naples Saturday to the effect that Leonardi Smilari had been arrested there, and it was stated that he was charged with having killed Luigi Allemani on March 7 in a saloon at 1 James Street. According to the treaty between this country and Italy, Smilari cannot be extradited, but all the papers in the case can be sent to Italy, and the Italian Government may on these papers try Smilari.

### Plaza Suicide Was Louis Goldsmith.

The young man who committed suicide at the Plaza entrance to Central Park on Sunday by shooting himself was identified at the Morgue yesterday as Louis Goldsmith by William Wallinz, a real estate dealer of 249 Broadway, who had employed him ten days ago. Goldsmith told Mr. Wallinz that he had recently returned from China and was practically penniless. On Saturday he asked his employer for forty-five cents with which to go to Brooklyn, and that was the last seen of him alive.

### Ex-Alderman McQuade Wants $28,000.

Ex-Alderman McQuade, yesterday through his Attorney, made application to Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a referee to pass upon a claim for $28,000 against the city under the Ahearn act. McQuade was convicted on a charge of bribery in 1898 and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Subsequently the Court of Appeals' granted him a new trial and he was acquitted.

### The Manhattan's New Power House.

In relation to a rumor that contracts had been awarded by the Manhattan Railway Company for the construction of a new power house up town, it was stated at the office of the company yesterday that the rumor was unfounded. While it was admitted that the erection of a power house was in contemplation, it was stated that no specifications had as yet been prepared, and no bids called for.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Makes the most appetizing and healthful summer-time foods.

Small-breads, hot biscuit, fruit-shortcakes of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

# HE WANDERED FROM HIS HOME.

### Rudolph A. Wagner Found in the Long Island State Hospital—Reward Had Been Offered.

Rudolph A. Wagner, a wealthy box manufacturer, of 464 Palisade Avenue, Weehawken Heights, who disappeared from his home two weeks ago, has been found in the Long Island State Hospital, Flatbush. He was admitted there from the detention ward of the Kings County Hospital, under the name of John Doe.

His identity was not discovered until last Sunday, when a relative called at the hospital in response to a letter from the Superintendent. Wagner has been a sufferer from mental trouble, it is said, for about four years. Some of his friends thought he had been abducted and held for ransom, and a reward was offered for information concerning his whereabouts. He was picked up in South Brooklyn a week ago and sent to the Kings County Hospital.

His relatives were overjoyed at the discovery and will take him home to Weehawken Heights as soon as possible. They will, however, sustain the police should the latter discover if he had been kidnapped, and Dr. Blum says that he will give $25 to any person who will supply information showing how Wagner reached Long Island, crossing two rivers and two cities without having a cent; without being able to speak coherently, and without some person within a period of six days noticing him wandering around in a demented condition. The members of the family believe with Dr. Blum that he must have been kidnapped by some person who expected to receive a ransom, but afterward abandoned him.

### Demented Man Found in Jail.

John Fraser Myers, the demented Brooklyn lawyer who disappeared from his home, 152 Halsey Street, Aug. 9, was found yesterday by his two brothers in Raymond Street Jail, where he was undergoing confinement on a charge of vagrancy. Mr. Myers was found by a policeman in Fort Greene Park on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning Magistrate Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Court, committed him to Raymond Street Jail. The demented man's brothers obtained his discharge from custody.

# EXPECTS TO BE MURDERED.

### Head of Polish Catholic Church in Chicago Makes His Will.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—In the presence of the Parochial Committee of All Saints' Church, the first independent Polish Catholic Church of this city, Bishop Anthony Kozlowski, head of the Independent Church movement in this country, made his last will and testament last night. He bequeaths upon his death all of his property to the church which he founded. In explaining his action in making his testament he said: "I make my last will and testament now because I believe the enemies of the Independent Church movement may murder me at any time. They incite religious fanatics, who believe that killing me would be an act which would take them straight to heaven and make saints of them. Within the last month I have been attacked three times. Stones, clubs, and iron were hurled at me, and in the last instance a man attacke me with a club. If I am done away with now there will be no legal squabble over my property after my death."

# EXPLOSION WRECKS A FOUNTAIN

### It Was Blown Up by the Lighting of a Match Near It.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 21.—There was an explosion in the centre of the town this evening which startled every one for a mile in all directions and injured two men. It occurred at the drinking fountain. The fountain was wrecked, and there was much excitement.

Yesterday the residents of the neighborhood noticed gas was escaping in the vicinity, but all efforts to locate the trouble failed. To-day the odor was more pronounced than ever, but despite the fact that taps were made in the streets, the location of the leak in the mains was not determined. Work was abandoned this evening, and was to have been resumed in the morning. The explosion occurred this evening when Frank Sullivan, an employe of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, whose home is in Jersey City, was passing the new fountain, and was caused by his striking a match.

The fountain was badly wrecked. The big granite base stone was broken, and one piece was hurled several feet. The bronze and iron work was torn and twisted.

Manning Phillips, who was standing near, was hurled twenty feet and one of his legs broken. Sullivan was knocked down and rolled along the ground, but escaped any serious injury.

There was a rush to the spot. It is supposed that in excavating for the fountain or when connecting the water pipes with it the workmen broke one of the gas pipes and this was the cause of the explosion.

# TEXAS FLAG TO BE RETURNED.

### Was Captured by Indiana Man During the Civil War.

*Special to The New York Times.*

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 21.—Indiana and Texas will soon be the principals in an event showing decidedly how far the friendly feeling between the North and South has progressed. This event is the return to Terry's Texas Rangers of the battle flag which was taken from them during the Civil War. At the last session of the Indiana Legislature the request for the return of the flag was made by Texas, and it was complied with.

The day of the return of the flag, which will be Thursday, Oct. 5, is to be celebrated in Texas. Pictures of the flag have been sent there, and badges are now being made in large numbers. It has been decided to present two large silken banners to the Governors of Texas and Indiana in honor of the event.

Governor James A. Mount and his staff, with representatives of the Indiana Department, G. A. R., and probably State Senator Charles C. Hinkley of this city, who was instrumental in securing the return of the flag will go to Dallas for the presentation, leaving here on the 3d. They will be met at the Texas State line by delegations from an organization of ex-Indianians now in Texas, the Grand Army of the Republic, and ex-Confederates. The programme for the presentation provides that Gov. Mount shall present the flag to Gov. Sayres, who in turn will present it to Colonel J. I. Weller, who captured the flag, and who was a former resident of Indiana, and Colonel Weller will then present it to some member of the Rangers.

### Deny Berth to Vanderbilt's Yacht.

At the meeting of the Dock Board yesterday, the application of the New York Central Lighterage Company, in behalf of W. K. Vanderbilt, for permission to berth the latter's steam yacht Valiant on the south side of the pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, from about Oct. 15 until the Spring of 1900 was denied.

### Music in the Parks.

There will be music this evening in Tompkins Square and Mount Morris Parks.

# BARS TO BUBONIC PLAGUE

## Dr. Doty Has Taken Precautions to Keep Out Dreaded Scourge.

## STEAMSHIP COMPANIES TO AID

### Portuguese Lines Will Bring No Passengers Until All Danger Is Past—Germs Readily Killed.

The appearance of the bubonic plague at Oporto, Portugal, brings the danger of invasion of this dreaded scourge so near the United States that some alarm is felt concerning its approach. That the quarantine authorities are alive to the danger is believed, and to ascertain what precautions, if any, have been taken, Health Office Doty was seen yesterday. "I have considered the possibility and probability of the invasion of bubonic plague for several years," said Dr. Doty, "and believe that we are fully prepared to handle it should it arrive on any incoming vessel.

"The present appearance of the plague at Oporto and other places in Portugal led me to investigate the possible routes by which it could approach our port. There are two regular lines of steamers plying between New York and Portugal, both stopping at the Azores en route, and both bring immigrants in greater or less numbers. Other arrivals from Portuguese ports are of infrequent occurrence.

"A communication was addressed to the agents of these lines representing the danger of transmission of the plague by means of their steamers, and the utility of complying with all precautionary regulations which it was desirable to put in force. It was shown that, from a mercantile standpoint, the appearance of suspicious cases of disease on their vessels would enforce restrictions such as detentions, disinfection, and other expensive possibilities that would occasion them considerable trouble.

"These companies this morning acknowledged the communications and the justice of this view of the matter, and promised that in future, until all danger is past and until the plague should be declared extinct, their steamers would bring no passengers.

"It is proposed to treat every vessel from the infected localities in the same manner as infected vessels. In other words we will disinfect the vessel, the baggage of the crew, and all other possible infected material by methods known to be effective. Should any illness appear on vessels from Portugal, or other places infected or suspected to be infected by bubonic plague, the patient or patients will be removed from the vessel and detained until all possible danger is past.

"About three and a half years ago I visited Egypt and became impressed with the possible danger of the spread of bubonic plague. While there arrangements were made with a responsible agent at Suez to keep us posted should the plague appear in Egypt or pass his station. From this agent have been received reports every two weeks since, and much valuable information has been obtained from this source.

"At the same time arrangements were made to have forwarded from Bombay, whence authentic reports of the plague had been received, cultures of the germs of this disease. In the meantime a small laboratory was prepared on Swinburne Island for the culture of these and other organisms, with a view of testing their tenacity of life and their capability of resisting various disinfecting agents. The cultures were received and were grown at Swinburne Island.

"Our investigations were carried out with varying success, until finally we were able to establish known methods of disinfection which were absolutely certain to destroy the organism of bubonic plague. These experiments showed that the germs of bubonic plague are not as resisting as some other organisms known to science, such an anthrax. The results of these experiments were made public in 1897, showing the effects of disinfection by steam and formaldehyde.

"The disinfection by steam was performed in a steam chest, especially prepared, in which a vacuum was produced. Superheated steam was introduced within this chamber, which contained the infected material, inclosed in various wrappers, such as newspapers, rugs, blankets, and sheets. The temperature of 170 degrees Fahrenheit was found sufficient to kill the germ, if it was inclosed in a sheet of paper and envelope, while 230 degrees of heat, with an exposure of fifteen minutes, was certain destruction to germs wrapped in blankets or newspapers.

"Formaldehyde was the other agent used in a large number of tests. The experiments were most exhaustive, and various methods of using this agent were employed until it was found to be effective. The success thus secured leaves no doubt of its efficiency.

"Since the successful termination of these tests, these methods of disinfection have been employed at Quarantine upon all vessels arriving from ports in the Far East where bubonic plague has been reported or is suspected to exist. Now all ports in Portugal are considered infected. However, there is little reason to fear its approach from Portugal, unless it should spread to other countries having closer communication with New York."

The steamship lines running to Portugal are the Empreza Insulana de Navagacao and Linta de Vapores Portuguese.

### THE PLAGUE IN OPORTO.

#### Two Deaths There Yesterday and One New Case.

OPORTO, Aug. 21.—There were two deaths from the bubonic plague in Oporto to-day.

A fresh case developed last Friday, two on Saturday, and one to-day. The last is of a mild type.

### PLAGUE CASES IN ITALY.

#### Several Deaths Have Already Occurred, But News Is Suppressed.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that there have been several cases of bubonic plague recently at Palermo and Naples, three or four ending fatally.

All possible precautions are being taken, but the newspapers do not mention the presence of the disease or the measures adopted against it, in order to prevent public alarm.

### Newark School Principal Chosen.

NEWARK, Aug. 21.—W. E. Stearns of Albany, N. Y., Supervisor of the New York Normal School, was this afternoon chosen for the position of Principal of the Newark High School. The selection was made by the Committee on Teachers, and will be approved by the Board of Education.

### Belle Vivian Dies at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Mrs. William Moore, known on the stage as Belle Vivian, died at the State Hospital here to-day, aged thirty-three. She was admitted to the institution May 19. The funeral will take place in New York City.

We keep people moving inward and goods moving outward by moving prices downward.

Gathered together a goodly quantity of medium weight blue and black cheviot sack suits.

Not the right weight for now, but just right for early fall.

Every size from 32 to 46 inch chest measure.

$12.50—were $20; all except 125 young men's that were $18.

It's your move.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

258 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

# FAMILY POISONED BY SARDINES.

### Mrs. Mott and Her Four Children in a Critical Condition.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 21.—Mrs. James Mott and her four children, from two to ten years old, are critically ill from ptomaine poisoning.

Doctors have been working over them since Saturday night. They were called in Saturday evening late and stayed with the patients all Saturday night, all yesterday and all last night, and at intervals to-day. The worst stage is now passed, but death may follow from exhaustion.

Mrs. Mott bought some sardines at a corner grocery store on Saturday, and she and the children ate them for supper.

# AN INDIAN UPRISING FEARED.

### Arizona Red Men Arm and Threaten to Exterminate Whites.

WINSLOW, Ariz., Aug. 21.—Two hundred Indians in Mink's grading gang at Navajo Springs, Ariz., seventy-five miles east of here, are threatening to exterminate all the whites in that section. They were paid off on the 15th inst., and proceeded to gamble and drink heavily.

A gambler named C. H. Landreth, after a quarrel with some of them, assaulted one, shooting and stabbing him seriously. The tribe armed themselves with all weapons in the camp, shot the gambler seven times, scalped him, and mutilated his body beyond recognition.

Troops from Fort Wingate have been ordered to the scene, and serious trouble is feared.

# CANAL MEN FILE A CLAIM.

### Contractors Ask for Payment of $28,206.48 by the State.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—Pulford & Compton of Elmira, one of the contracting firms which performed canal improvement work under the Nine-Million-Dollor act, to-day filed with the State Court of Claims a claim of $28,206.44, in consequence of the suspension of work on their contract and for moneys due for work actually performed. It is anticipated that other claims will be presented which will amount to many thousands of dollars.

The specifications of the claim are for moneys due for materials and labor furnished, $15,727.44; for estimated possible profits which would accrue if permitted to complete the contract work, $6,000; for damage to tools and appliances by reason of the suspension of work, $2,654; for amount retained by the State as a deposit under the terms of the contract, $3,225.

Pulford & Compton was one of the twelve contracting firms which did not take advantage of the act passed by the last Legislature which gave to the State Canal Board the power to cancel canal contracts made under the Nine-Million-Dollar act by paying for the actual amount of work done, provided the contractors petitioned for such cancellation within a specified period which has since expired.

# STRIKERS DENOUNCE A UNION.

### Ironworkers in Elizabeth Are Bitter Against the Committee.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 21.—The ironworkers at Lewis Nixon's shipyard went on strike again this morning for a nine-hour workday. Mr. Nixon refused their demand, so they are all idle.

The men quit a couple of weeks ago, and returned to work last Tuesday. Their strike is one of sympathy with the other ironworkers who are on strike in some of the shipyards of Greater New York.

A delegation from the Executive Committee of District No. 2, Shipbuilders' Union of the Atlantic seaboard, came to Elizabeth this morning and informed the officers of the local union that its members must stand by the district in its demand for nine hours, or else they would be expelled from the union. Some of the men who have large families to support denounced the action of the Executive Committee of the union as tyranny. All of the strikers are pieceworkers, and some of them say they were contented with the ten-hour system in operation at Nixon's, as more money could be made if they worked ten hours, and that, in fact, they were not at times doing more than nine hours.

### New York Bridge Builders Drown.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 21.—News was received here to-day from Maitland, fifty miles north of this city, of the drowning of four men yesterday in a cofferdam at South Maitland, where the Engineering Contract Company of New York is building a bridge for the Midland Railroad. It appears that something went wrong with an air pipe and water rushed in, drowning four workmen. The dead are: Luke Peters, aged forty-nine; James Wilkes, thirty-seven; William Donegan, twenty-eight, and Con Dacey, alias James Donahue. The first three, who were expert bridge workmen, belonged in New York.

### Snake Charmer Bitten by Rattler.

UNION HILL, N. J., Aug. 21.—Alfred Corte, a Cuban snake charmer, who is exhibiting at the silver jubilee of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein at Schuetzen Park, was bitten late last night by one of the rattlesnakes of his collection. He was putting the snakes in a box when the rattler struck him. A doctor worked two hours over Corte before he was pronounced out of danger.

### Mrs. Eyler Too Ill to be Arrested.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Myrtle B. Eyler, matron of the Girls' Industrial School, probably will not be arrested to-morrow. She had a relapse to-day, and is now in a critical condition from the effects of nervous prostration. Her husband, the Rev. Clarence A. Eyler, is greatly worried over his wife's condition, and himself looks like a man who had just recovered from a protracted illness.

### Double Lynching in Alabama.

WETUMPKA, Ala., Aug. 21.—Peter Louin and his fifteen-year-old son, who were under arrest near this place, charged with shooting Hall Jordan, a respectable citizen, were taken from jail yesterday by a mob of masked men and killed.

### Louise Hinchman of Detroit Insane.

Louise Hinchman, the Detroit woman who was found wandering at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street on the evening of Aug. 18, and who had been confined in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital for observation since that time, was adjudged insane yesterday and removed to Rivercrest Insane Asylum, a private institution on Long Island.

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